

Austria to try 3 U.N. soldiers

VIENNA (R) — Three Austrian soldiers who served in the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East are under investigation here on suspicion of smuggling explosives to Palestinian commandos in Israel, an Austrian Defence Ministry spokesman said Wednesday. The spokesman said the three belonged to the Austrian contingent of the United Nations Disengagement Forces (UNDOF) on the Golan Heights between Israel and Syria. They were brought back to Austria last June and were now in custody, he said. The Austrian authorities were investigating allegations that the soldiers smuggled drugs as well as transporting explosives from Syria to Palestinian commandos inside Israel, he added. The spokesman declined to give further details, saying the case was still under investigation.

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية عربية مستقلة المنشورة من قبل المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Chinese airport crash kills 10

PEKING (R) — Ten people were killed and 21 injured Wednesday when a Chinese airliner and a military aircraft collided on the runway at Guilin Airport in Southern China, the New China News Agency (NCNA) reported. The agency said the accident occurred as the airliner, a British-built Trident of the National Airline CAAC, was about to take off on a scheduled flight for Peking with 100 Chinese and foreign passengers on board. The identities of the dead were not made public. A CAAC spokesman said only two of the injured were Trident crew members. NCNA said a CAAC working group was rushed from Peking to investigate the accident.

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Ma'rouf, Kabariti discuss bilateral ties

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi vice-president and member of the Revolutionary Council Taha Mohieddin Ma'rouf Wednesday received the newly-appointed Jordanian ambassador to Baghdad Saleh Al Kabariti. During the meeting, the two sides discussed the brotherly bilateral relations between Jordan and Iraq.

Pentagon to sell Egypt Harpoon missiles

WASHINGTON (R) — The Pentagon told Congress Wednesday it planned to sell Egypt 16 ship-launched Harpoon missiles, two training missiles and associated parts and equipment for \$40 million. It said the missiles would be mounted on two "desubmersible" class corvettes being provided by Spain. Under law, Congress must be informed of major arms sales.

UAE, Qatar to mark massacre anniversary

BAHRAIN (R) — Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) said Wednesday their airports would close for 30 minutes next Saturday to mark the first anniversary of the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut, the official emirates news agency WAM reported. It said all airline companies and international airports had been notified of the decision. Abu Dhabi Airport in the UAE will close at noon local time (1000 GMT) and Qatar's Doha Airport half an hour later.

OAPC invited to inspect Suez Canal development

ISMAILIA, Egypt (R) — Delegates from Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPC) are due to arrive here later this month for talks with Suez Canal officials on the transit of OAPC supertankers, the Canal Authority Chairman Moshour Ahmad Mashour said Wednesday. Mr. Mashour told Reuters he had invited OAPC officials to inspect navigation in the waterway after the completion of ambitious development projects enabling the passage of tankers — 150,000-ton fully loaded, 250,000-ton partially loaded and 350,000-ton in ballast.

5 sentenced to death in Turkey

ANKARA (R) — Five people accused of belonging to an illegal leftist organisation, Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Path), were sentenced to death Tuesday at the end of a mass trial in Adana, a Turkish military statement said. There are a number of separate Dev-Yol trials around the country as well as mass trials of other dissident groups. According to military data released in June, 25 "terrorists" have been among 49 people hanged since the reintroduction of capital punishment following the 1980 military coup.

INSIDE

- Pakistani gunmen fire at Khyber Mail Express, page 2
- Government finalises new marketing firm details, page 3
- ICAO: Lucky to be heard of, page 4
- FAO takes steps for effective use of world fishery resources, page 5
- Opening race in America's Cup series postponed, page 6
- Boycott of USSR said causing little damage, page 7
- McNamara: U.S., USSR almost went to war in 1967, page 8

Saudis ask more time before U.S. intervenes

BEIRUT (R) — Saudi mediators have asked Washington to give them more time to achieve a ceasefire in Lebanon before U.S. forces take any action in support of government forces, Beirut Radio said Wednesday.

Lebanese officials Wednesday reported little progress in attempts to mediate a ceasefire between the Lebanese government and anti-government forces attacking the mountain town of Souk Al Gharb.

Western military sources said both sides in the conflict were building up their strength and it may take a major battle to establish the lines at which they agree to stop fighting.

A senior government official told Reuters that the latest news from Saudi special envoy Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan in Damascus was that Syria and the Syrian-backed Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) forces were still insisting on an army withdrawal from the Souk Al Gharb area as a condition for a ceasefire.

The Western military sources said the Syrians had moved large quantities of arms and ammunition into the Shouf mountains behind Souk Al Gharb, which lies 15 kilometres southeast of the Lebanese capital.

Palestinian irregulars have also joined the PSP fighters, apparently in preparation for another assault on the town, the sources said.

Fadi Frem, the commander of the Lebanese forces, which have also been fighting the PSP, Wednesday predicted difficult days ahead.

State-run Beirut Radio said the United States was threatening to

take new measures in support of the Lebanese government and the Saudis had asked them to hold off — an apparent implication that the 1,200 U.S. Marines in Beirut and the U.S. navy off the Lebanese coast might act to help the army.

Souk Al Gharb is only seven kilometres from U.S. Marine positions around Beirut Airport and new ground-rules announced in Washington Tuesday gave the American troops greater latitude to intervene.

British Foreign Office Minister of State Richard Luce, who visited the 97 British soldiers in the four-nation peacekeeping force and met government leaders Wednesday, also gave no hint of progress in the ceasefire talks.

But the military sources said the Lebanese army was in a strong position at Souk Al Gharb. The PSP had lost momentum and the town was in little danger of falling, they added.

In Damascus Wednesday, Prince Bandar awaited Syria's response to the latest draft of a ceasefire agreement, Arab diplomatic sources said.

Lebanon rejected a previous draft approved by PSP leader Walid Junblatt, apparently because of disagreement over the presence of the army in the Shouf.

A pro-Syrian Beirut newspaper, Al Sharq, said that under one compromise under discussion the combatants would retain their

present positions while the Internal Security Forces (ISF) would be deployed in the PSP-held Shouf mountains.

The government has often used the ISF as an alternative to the army when local leftist militias object to an army presence. But President Amin Gemayel has pledged to use regular troops to regain his government's sovereignty over the whole country.

Eyewitnesses said the fighting around Souk Al Gharb was lighter than Tuesday, although shells were still falling in the army-held sector every few minutes.

Muzzle flashes from heavy machine guns could be seen on the Beirut side of the mountain ridge on which the town stands.

There were persistent but largely unconfirmed reports of Palestinian participation in the fighting and Washington says the Syrians are providing important logistic support.

Beirut Radio said the army Wednesday destroyed a convoy of foreign gunmen advancing towards the combat area along a road about three kilometres east of Souk Al Gharb.

It said large numbers of Palestinian vehicles, including one convoy of 15 trucks and six anti-aircraft guns, were moving from northern Lebanon to the Shouf through the eastern Bekaa Valley.

Falangist radio said 1,000 Palestinian commandos had moved into the township of Shweifat, only three kilometres from Beirut Airport, but there was no independent confirmation.

The town is virtually isolated from other rebel positions and government forces are believed to control all approaches to it.

U.S. envoy arrives in Damascus

DAMASCUS (R) — U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane flew here from Beirut Wednesday and went straight into talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, officials said.

The officials said Mr. McFarlane was expected to meet Saudi

Arabian envoy Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan later Wednesday. The prince, who has been shuttling between Saudi Arabia, Damascus and Nicosia in an effort to arrange a ceasefire in the factional fighting in Lebanon, also arrived back here Wednesday.

The Saudi envoy was carrying a revised draft agreement on a ceasefire which Arab diplomatic sources said included an amendment to a clause in the original draft on deployment of the Lebanese army in the Shouf mountains.

Bush: U.S. respects non-alignment

ALGIERS (R) — Visiting U.S. Vice-President George Bush said Wednesday the United States respected genuine non-alignment nations and the Eastern Bloc.

Mr. Bush, who arrived Tuesday on the second leg of a tour of three North African countries, was speaking

to students of the National School of Administration after several hours of talks with President Chadli Benjedid.

"We accept, and respect, the practice of genuine non-alignment... we reject the theory," he said.

offered by some nations of a 'natural alliance' between non-aligned nations and the East Bloc. If anything, we believe the West has vastly more to offer the nations of the Third World — in terms of freedom and economic opportunity," he said.

Nitze briefs NATO on Geneva talks

BRUSSELS (R) — U.S. chief arms control negotiator Paul Nitze briefed the NATO alliance Wednesday on the U.S.-Soviet talks for the reduction of medium-range nuclear missile which were resumed in Geneva last week.

A NATO statement said that after the discussions with Nitze, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's (NATO) council expressed its hopes for rapid progress towards a verifiable agreement on the basis of equality between the United States and the Soviet Union at the lowest possible level of armaments.

Diplomats said the NATO statement did not break any new ground, reiterating the West's insistence that only U.S. and Soviet weapons may be covered in the talks.

In Moscow, a senior Soviet official Wednesday dismissed as wishful thinking suggestions that the outcry over the South Korean airliner incident could lead Moscow to offer concessions in arms talks with Washington.

Deputy Foreign Minister Georgy Kornienko was speaking at a press conference called to reiterate the Soviet stance at the

Geneva talks, but seen by diplomats as a response to the continuing furor over the downed airliner.

Mr. Kornienko, facing the Western press for the second time in a week, also confirmed Moscow would pay no compensation to the families of the 269 people killed when Soviet jets shot down the airliner and said it was up to the United States to do so.

Moscow says the Boeing 747 was spying for the United States on a mission calculated to provoke Soviet action when it was shot down by an interceptor.

Aeroflot retaliates against U.S. sanctions

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet state airline Aeroflot retaliated Wednesday against President Reagan's sanctions by refusing to honour tickets issued by American airlines.

An Aeroflot spokesman said that from Wednesday tickets issued by U.S. airlines would no longer be accepted for travel on Aeroflot. Tickets issued by other airlines would still be accepted.

A U.S. embassy spokesman said the move was clearly a direct response to President Reagan's sanctions, imposed in the wake of the Soviet destruction of a South Korean airliner.

One American passenger who flew Aeroflot to Zurich Wednesday said his tickets, issued by Pan-American Airlines, were not accepted at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport and he had to pay \$1,200 for new tickets for

himself, his wife and child.

President Reagan announced on Sept. 8 he was asking the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board to prohibit U.S. airlines from selling tickets for use on Aeroflot and suspend Aeroflot's rights to sell tickets in the U.S.

Western airline representatives in Moscow said Aeroflot was not being seriously harmed by a boycott against it by many Western countries as it was making money from extra charter flights to Eastern Europe to help Western tour companies get customers home.

Tour operators said the loophole left by Eastern European airports and the fact that Air France was continuing to fly to Moscow meant that the boycott was having only limited effect.

Swissair announced Wednesday suspension of Moscow flights and immediately caused chaos among

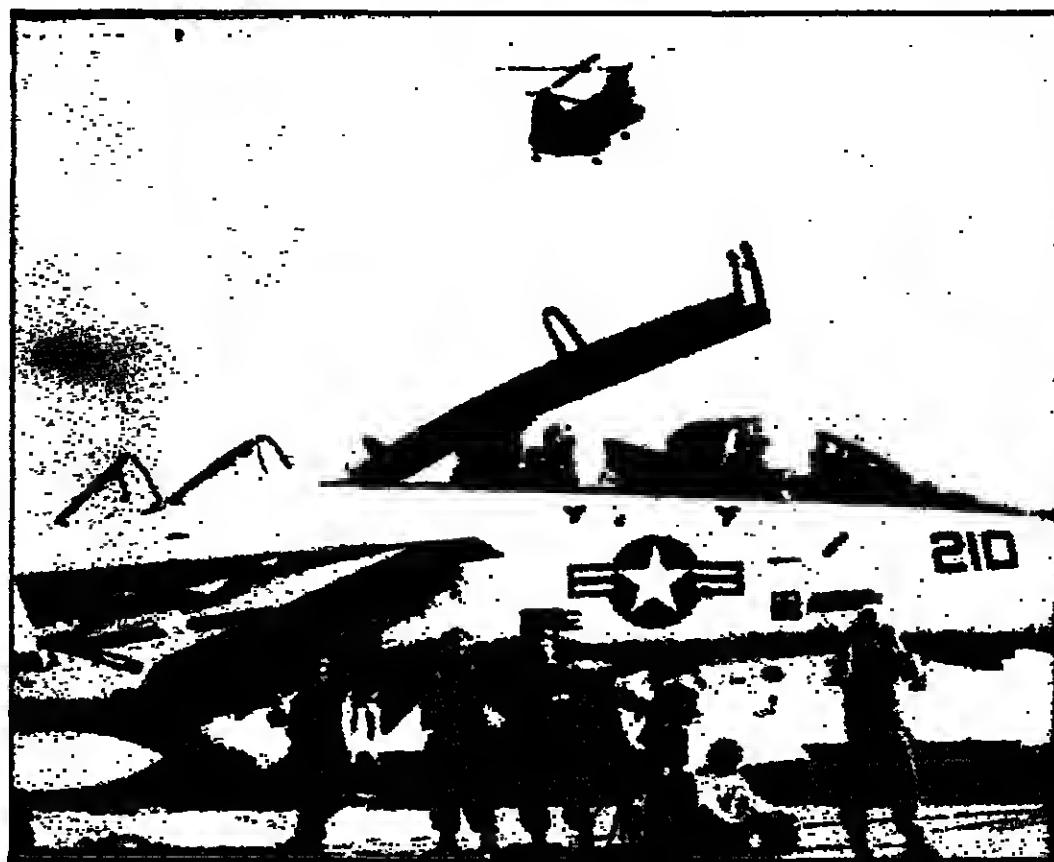
would-be passengers here who had counted on taking the last flight to Zurich by announcing that the aircraft which arrived in Moscow Wednesday night would leave Thursday empty.

Some said they would try to get on the overnight train to Helsinki to leave from there.

Others attempted to switch to Air France and Austrian Airlines but both airlines reported long waiting lists for tickets.

The Soviet Union Wednesday rejected a compensation claim by Japan for 28 Japanese passengers aboard a South Korean airliner, a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman in Tokyo said.

The spokesman said Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov was called to the ministry to receive a verbal demand for the compensation.



U.S. navy pilots sit in the cockpit of an F-14 Tomcat jet fighter Tuesday as a Marine helicopter comes in to land on U.S.S. Eisenhower. (A.P. wirephoto)

Sabah, Khaddam discuss Lebanon

DAMASCUS (R) — Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah left Damascus Wednesday after talks on the Lebanese situation, as Saudi envoy Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan awaited Syria's response to revised proposals for a ceasefire in Lebanon.

Sheikh Sabah arrived in the Syrian capital early Wednesday and went immediately into talks with his Syrian counterpart Abdul Halim Khaddam. He also held separate talks with President Hafez Al Assad and Prince Bandar.

No details emerged, but Arab diplomatic sources said the Lebanese crisis and Saudi Arabia's efforts to achieve a ceasefire in factional fighting in Lebanon figured prominently in the discussions.

Prince Bandar, the special emissary of King Fahd, returned here from Saudi Arabia Tuesday night with a revised version of a Saudi-mediated ceasefire draft agreement.

The original draft was approved by Syria and Syrian-backed Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt, but rejected by the Lebanese government.

The sources said the amendment to the draft related to the deployment of the Lebanese army in the central Shouf mountains, scene of heavy fighting between Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and Falangist militiamen for more than a week.

The original draft, signed by Syria and Saudi Arabia on Sunday, called for deployment of Lebanese Security Forces in areas where the army and the Falangist forces are stationed.

Beirut Radio said Wednesday Saudi Arabia had asked the United States for 48 hours more for its mediation efforts before stepping up its involvement in the fighting in Lebanon.

Soviets attack U.S. policy in Lebanon

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union Wednesday charged that the United States was interfering in Lebanese affairs and preparing for possible major military involvement.

A report by Rafail Moseyev, Beirut correspondent of the official Communist Party daily Pravda, said U.S. artillery was shelling Muslim districts of the Lebanese capital and accused President Reagan of lying about U.S.

intentions. "Many observers in Beirut note that in August President Reagan was making hypocritical assurances that U.S. troops would not participate in hostilities against the Lebanese and that U.S. Marines would not stay more than a month."

"The tragic events in which hundreds of innocent people are killed... show where these false statements have led," he said.

A commentary in the government newspaper Izvestia, carried by TASS News Agency, said it could not be ruled out that U.S. troops would end up fighting Syrians stationed in Lebanon.

Western diplomats said the Kremlin was closely watching events in Lebanon and would be worried by any action against its ally Syria, but said so far no new element had emerged.

West Bank institutions call for strike on Sunday

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — National institutions in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, Monday issued a statement calling on Arab citizens for a general strike next Sunday in commemoration of the first anniversary of the Sabra and Shatila massacres executed against Palestinian civilians last September in Beirut.

The Palestinian News Agency Wafa said West Bank institutions are organising a public demonstration on Sept. 18 in occupied Jerusalem, which is expected to be huge and massive to commemorate the slaughter of innocent civilian victims who died in the savage massacres.

The demonstrations are also meant to emphasise the right of Palestinians to self-determination, to denounce arbitrary measures implemented by the occupied authorities and to demand Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands.

In the meantime, to counter the Palestinian protest the Israeli occupation authorities have already launched a large arrest campaign of Arab citizens which included until now 30 Arab youths.

Israel's radio reportedly announced that those arrests were carried out by large groups of the Israeli army and police forces in occupied Jerusalem.

Meanwhile, the Israeli occupation authorities are adopting a new settlement drive that allows them to impose a fait accompli policy in the occupied Arab lands.

Repos from occupied West Bank said Israel's new plan is to build new settlements in the suburbs, encircling Arab cities and villages, in an attempt to isolate densely-populated areas. Each settlement has the capacity to accommodate 400 Jewish families, and according to an Israeli official in charge of the settlements: "What will eliminate the possibility of removing these settlements in the future is not their number, but the number of settlers living in them."

West Bank sources also pointed out that the Central Bank is maintaining its moratorium on issuing new licenses for any kind of commercial or investment bank or finance company, either Jordanian or foreign.

The case of the Arab Bank's recent shift in majority local ownership in Saudi Arabia and other Arab states indicates that such a move may lose you some prestige, but it can often gain you added business and higher profits," Dr. Nabulsi said.

The foreign banks affected by this regulation will include Grindlays, Citibank, British Bank of the Middle East, Arab Land Bank, Bank Al-Mashreq, Chase, and Bank of Credit and Commerce International.

Talking about the role of banks during the current recession in Jordan, Dr. Nabulsi thought the "nature of the banks' profit-making business would change, as trade and construction financing slows

down in Jordan in any way, but rather feel that it is appropriate today for banking institutions to be in line with existing regulations governing other foreign companies."

He noted that foreign banks will be able to meet the 51 per cent local shareholding rule by increasing the total equity base of their banks and offering the new shares to Jordanians, while retaining the full amount of equity they now hold.

He also suggested that the foreign banks should not view this as necessarily a detrimental move. "To the contrary," he said, "if handled adroitly, this change could permit some of the more dynamic banks to expand their equity base, open more branches throughout the country and generally increase their level of business and profits."

Foreign banks are not allowed to open new branches in Jordan today, though Jordanian banks can do so. He said that the foreign banks who become "localised" should also be able to take advantage of expansion possibilities

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MIDDLE EAST

Pakistani gunmen fire at Khyber Mail Express

KARACHI (R) — Gunmen fired at a train and protestors attacked government buildings in Pakistan's troubled southern province of Sind early Wednesday as a campaign against the military government entered its second month, opposition sources said.

Unidentified gunmen fired shots at the express train Khyber Mail near Nawabshah town in Central Sind, but there were no immediate reports of casualties, the sources said.

Anti-government protestors attacked a government office and set a fire-engine ablaze at Larkana, the home town of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, they added.

The railway station at Sitarajah in Upper Sind was also attacked and the track's wooden sleepers set ablaze.

Official sources have said about 40 people have been killed and thousands arrested since the

opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) launched the civil disobedience movement on Aug. 14. Opposition sources say at least 139 people were killed and 17,000 were arrested.

An official spokesman said 69 people were arrested Tuesday in Sind where the MRD campaign has been the strongest.

Opposition sources said up to 20 people were killed by army firing at the Sind town of Mirpur Nathan Shah last Monday and another two killed by police firing on protestors at Hala, also in Sind. Military courts in the province sentenced 27 protestors Tuesday

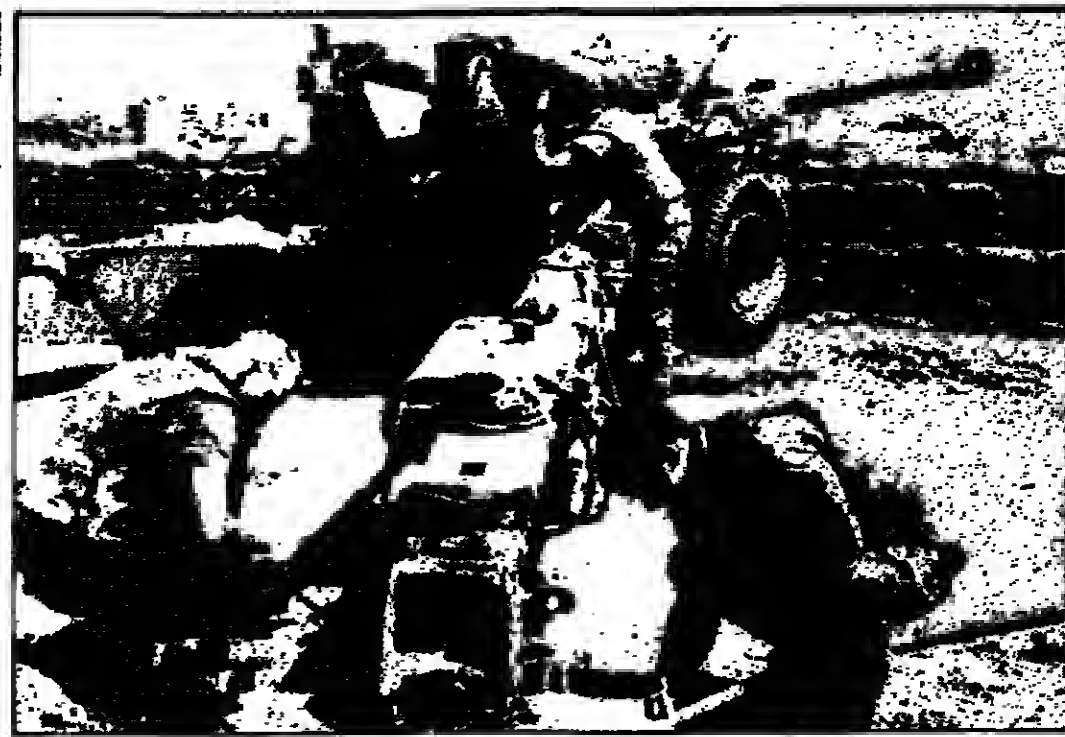
to be flogged and jailed for varying terms.

A Karachi Urdu-language newspaper, Amn, Wednesday appeared with several blank spaces, highlighting that the unprinted material was censored.

The authorities imposed censorship on Amn last month and have also stopped issuing government advertisements to several Sindhi language newspapers for their reporting of the disturbances.

The president of the Pakistan Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Yusuf Zia, told Reuters Wednesday that he was unaffected by the opposition campaign and that supply lines were intact.

But local press reports said vegetable supplies to Karachi, the Sind provincial capital, were cut by half because of roadblocks put up by protestors and that prices had soared by 100 to 150 percent.



SIGHTING IN: U.S. Marines adjust the aim of a 155mm artillery piece near Beirut International Airport on Monday. (A.P. wirephoto)

Greece joins NATO drills after settling of dispute

ATHENS (R) — Greece has won satisfaction in a major dispute with other NATO members, clearing the way for it to participate in the 15-nation Western alliance's military exercises in the Aegean for the first time since the socialist government came to power, Greek officials said Wednesday.

The officials said Greece would be taking part in NATO's east Mediterranean exercise "Display Determination 83", which begins on Saturday and ends on Oct. 15th, because demands for the inclusion of Lemnos Island have been met.

Lemnos is a sensitive issue between Greece and Turkey. Ankara says international treaties forbid its militarization, while Athens rejects this interpretation of the treaties.

The two-year-old socialist government, which has a number of

outstanding disagreements with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) has up to now not participated in Aegean manoeuvres because of NATO's refusal to include the island.

Greece interpreted this as an endorsement by NATO planners of Turkey's attitude.

A senior Greek official said there would now be nothing to prevent participation in other Aegean exercises as long as NATO stuck to its new position.

Greece has recently been moving towards closer practical cooperation with the West at the same time as intensifying its anti-Western rhetoric and reaffirming its right to establish cordial ties with the East, diplomatic sources said.

It signed an agreement with the U.S. last week that provided for the ultimate withdrawal of U.S. bases here by 1990.

Soviets shadow U.S. ships off Beirut

By Phil Davison

ON BOARD THE USS TARAWA, Off Lebanon (R) — A Soviet spy ship watched from close by as United States Marines pilots, newly arrived to support the Marines onshore, roared from the flight deck of the Tarawa in British-built Harrier jump jets.

The Tarawa, an amphibious assault vessel, has been off Beirut for only one day but already the Soviet ship, an Antenna-packed converted trawler of the Mayak Class, is her constant companion.

The Tarawa, the USS Duluth and the USS Frederik arrived off the Lebanese coast Monday, carrying 1,800 Marines as emergency back-up for 1,200 Marines already in Beirut as part of the peace-keeping force.

The White House announced Tuesday that the task force off Lebanon had the right to use its firepower, including air strikes, without consulting Washington if U.S. forces onshore or their British, French or Italian counterparts were attacked.

The new arrivals brought to 12 the number of U.S. vessels off Lebanon, where factional violence between rightwing and leftwing forces has turned into a war between the U.S.-trained Lebanese army and Syrian-backed leftists and others.

President Reagan sent the three assault ships, with 1,800 men from the 31st Marine Amphibious Unit (MAU) plus tanks and heavy weapons, after the Marines already onshore began suffering heavy casualties two weeks ago in heavy shelling around their positions at Beirut Airport.

Four Marines died and about 30 were wounded in the shelling from artillery, mortar and rocket-launching positions in the hills behind the airport.

Neither the Marines nor the navy, both striving to remain independent in Lebanon's factional strife, will say who fired on the airport.

But it was widely believed to be Syrian-backed leftwing militias or their allies opposed to the government of President

Amin Gemayel.

The Marines onshore, with heavy artillery, and the frigate Bowen offshore responded simultaneously last week to one such shelling attack on the Marines.

The commander of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, Vice-Adm. Edward H. Martin, speaking to foreign correspondents on the Tarawa Tuesday, denied that the 12 U.S. vessels and their firepower represented a show of force to Syria and its ally, the Soviet Union.

"It is not a show of force. The forces here now are to respond to any contingencies," he said as the assault ship steamed 16 kilometres off Beirut within the 80 square kilometre "box" where she is to sail until further notice.

The little Soviet intelligence-gathering ship stayed about three kilometres off the Tarawa as the U.S. Marines' Harrier jets, painted dull grey for combat, went through their paces.

Pointing to the Soviet vessel, the commander of the Tarawa, Capt. Kent R. Siegel, told us: "His sea manners have been very good."

Afghan exile writer killed in apparent infighting

By Rodney Pinder

Reuter

TEL AVIV — Major political, economic and security challenges will confront the regrouped Israeli coalition when, as expected, it assumes power shortly.

The coalition has pledged to continue the policies of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, whose formal resignation is imminent, but its cohesion and stability will be tested without his charismatic leadership, political analysts said.

It faces growing problems arising from an economy drifting deeper into trouble as well as repercussions from the power struggle in neighbouring Lebanon.

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Mr. Begin, 70, who has led Israel for six years and Herut for more than 35, was expected to submit his resignation to President Chaim Herzog in a day or two.

The president is then obliged to consult all factions in parliament before inviting one to form a new government. With the coalition clinched Tuesday, Herut is the natural choice as Likud will command 64 seats in the 120-seat

Herut coalition will face daunting problems in power

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house.

Mr. Shamir said he will then invite Labour, the biggest single party in parliament with 50 deputies, to join a national unity coalition, a partnership Labour is likely to decline.

Finally Mr. Shamir will ask parliament to endorse Likud as the new government. The analysts said the whole process could take about two weeks.

Mr. Begin announced last month that he could not carry on, but delayed his formal resignation

because of the coalition's

outrage periods of factional bickering.

"Despite the smiles and handshakes at the signing of an agreement on forming a coalition, it is still too early to raise glasses to the life of the new government," it said.

"Very few of those around the table believe the government under Shamir will last to the end of its term (in 1985)."

Jerusalem Post columnist David Kravitz said Wednesday the prime minister's parliamentary majority depended on tiny factions, each independent and prepared to blackmail to get its way.

"The cabinet is like a class of unruly teenagers in a permissive school," he said. "Only headmasters with overwhelming personal authority can maintain discipline."

Ultra-religious factions want to outlaw public transport on the Sabbath and seek to ban all but orthodox conversions to Judaism, which would affect thousands converted by less strict reform and conservative rabbis worldwide.

The Tami Party, which represents underprivileged Oriental Israelis, wants to stop government plans to raise taxes and cut welfare payments, aimed at rehabilitating the ailing economy.

Inflation is raging at between 125 and 140 per cent and Israel's trade deficit has grown by 21 per cent since the beginning of the year.

Former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon is squabbling publicly with his successor, Moshe Arens, over the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Shouf mountains in Lebanon.

Political analysts believe Mr. Sharon is bidding for a more important cabinet post. He was demoted to minister without portfolio in February after being blamed for Israel's role in the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut refugee camps.

Mr. Sharon says the pull-out from the Shouf was poorly organised and has resulted in Palestinian, Druze and Syrians returning to positions from which his invading forces had ousted them a year ago.

Mr. Shamir has said his government would adopt the Begin administration's policies in their entirety and keep the present cabinet intact, at least for the time being.

Columnist Kravitz said his plans could be wrecked "not because of any shortcomings in Shamir, but because the country is ungovernable."

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

| | |
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| JORDAN TELEVISION | |
| MAIN CHANNEL | |
| 16:30 | Koran |
| 16:50 | Children's Programme |
| 17:05 | Soccer - Jordan Vs. Kuwait |
| 18:00 | News in Arabic |
| 20:00 | Arabic Series |
| 21:50 | Arabic Play |
| 23:00 | Arabic Play Cont. |
| FOREIGN CHANNEL | |
| 18:00 | French Programme |
| 19:00 | News in French |
| 19:30 | News in Hebrew |
| 20:30 | Comedy: Three's Company |
| 21:10 | Knots Landing |
| 22:00 | News in English |
| 22:15 | Feature Film: Sleuth - Lawrence Oliver |
| RADIO JORDAN | |
| 555 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM A party on 95.0 KHz, SW | |
| 07:10 | Morning Show |
| 07:30 | News Bulletin |
| 07:40 | Morning Show |
| 08:00 | News Summary |
| 08:10 | Oriental Food |
| 08:15 | Morning Show |
| 09:00 | Pop Session |
| 09:15 | News Summary |
| 09:30 | Pop Session |
| 09:45 | News Summary |
| 10:00 | News Bulletin |
| 10:15 | The Young Sound |
| 10:30 | Concert Hour |
| 10:40 | News Summary |
| 10:50 | Instruments, Old Favourites |
| 11:00 | Special Feature, Pop Session |
| 11:10 | News Summary |
| 11:20 | Profile |
| 11:30 | News Desk |
| 11:40 | Date with a Star |
| 11:50 | Evening Show |
| 12:00 | News Summary |
| 12:10 | Evening Show |
| 12:20 | News Summary |
| 12:30 | Evening Show |
| 12:40 | News Summary |
| 12:50 | Close Down |

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| FOR FRIDAY | |
| JORDAN TELEVISION | |
| MAIN CHANNEL | |
| 16:30 | Koran |
| 16:50 | Children's Programme |
| 17:05 | Popeye |
| 18:00 | Programme on Sports & Space |
| 19:00 | Religious Programme |
| 19:30 | Target: The Improbable |
| 20:00 | Local Play |
| 20:30 | Soccer |
| 21:00 | Harper Valley |
| 21:30 | Hewn Violets |
| 22:00 | Religious Programme |
| 22:30 | News in Arabic |
| 23:00 | Arabic Series |
| 23:30 | Local Variety Programme |
| FOREIGN CHANNEL | |
| 18:00 | French Programme (feature film) |
| 19:00 | News in French |
| 19:30 | News in Hebrew |
| 20:30 | Tales of the Unexpected |
| 21:10 | King's Royal |
| 22:00 | News in English |
| 22:15 | Falcon Crest |
| RADIO JORDAN | |
| 555 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM A party on 95.0 KHz, SW | |
| 07:00 | Morning Show |
| 07:30 | News Summary |
| 08:00 | Morning Show |
| 08:30 | Listeners' Choice |
| 09:00 | News Summary |

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| TODAY'S EVENTS | |
| EXHIBITION | |
| "Sculptures in Bronze" by Laila Haddad at the Alia Art Gallery. | |
| FILM | |
| Turkish film "Snow White" (4:00 p.m.) and "Hermes" (8:00 p.m.) at the Royal Cultural Centre Thursday. | |
| "La Vieille Fille" (subtitled in Arabic) at the French Cultural Centre Friday at 7:30 p.m. | |
| SERVICE CLUBS | |
| Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel 1.30 p.m. | |
| Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel. 1.30 p.m. | |
| Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1.30 p.m. | |
| Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel. 2.00 p.m. | |
| CULTURAL CENTRES | |
| Royal Cultural Centre | Tel. 661026/7 |
| American Centre | 44371 |
| American Centre Library | 41520 |
| British Council | 36147-8 |
| French Cultural Centre | 37100 |
| Goethe Institute | 41993 |
| Soviet Cultural Centre | 44203 |
| Spanish Cultural Centre | 24049 |
| Turkish Cultural Centre | 39177 |
| Hays Arts Centre | 667181 |
| Y.W.C.A. | 41793 |
| Y.W.M.C.A. | 664251 |
| Amman Municipal Library | 36111 |
| University of Jordan | 443575 |
| MUSEUMS | |
| Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. | |
| Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays are official holidays) 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. | |
| Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muzakah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128. | |
| PRAYER TIMES | |
| 06:35 | Fajr |
| 05:20 | Sunrise |
| 11:32 | Dhuhr |
| 15:03 | Rogha |
| 17:42 | Asr |
| 19:06 | Maghrib |
| | Isha |

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| BBC WORLD SERVICE | |
| 630, 720, 1413 KHz | |
| 06:00 | Newsdesk |
| 06:30 | Country Style |
| 06:45 | Financial News |
| 06:55 | Reflections |
| 07:00 | World News |
| 07:30 | 24 Hours News |
| 07:45 | The World Today |
| 08:00 | Newsdesk |
| 08:30 | Nature Notebook |
| 08:40 | The Farming World |
| 09:00 | World News: 24 Hours |
| 09:15 | World News: 15:00 |
| 09:30 | News Summary |
| 09:35 | Country Style |
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| AMMAN AIRPORT | |
| This information is supplied by Alia International Airport Ltd. (01) 53250, where it should always be verified. | |
| ARRIVALS | |
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| 08:05 | Doha, Bahrain (RJ) |
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NEWS

Badran chairs Balqa review project meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Wednesday chaired a meeting at his office to review projects that will be implemented in the Balqa Governorate within the 1984 fiscal budget. Attending the meeting were cabinet members and directors of institutions that have to do with the implementation of these projects.

They briefed the prime minister on the details of the plans that will be carried out and the priorities to be given in the course of their implementation.

Mr. Badran spoke during the meeting pointing out the most essential schemes that have to be taken into consideration. These, he said, should cover water, electricity, roads, education, telecommunications, tourism, social development, health and housing.

The cabinet will meet at the end of the coming week after the Eid Al Adha holiday to discuss projects to be implemented in the Amman and Irbid Governorates.

Man to hang for 1980 Baka'a double murder

AMMAN (J.T.) — A 34-year old man has been sentenced by a criminal court to hang for taking part in the murder of two people in 1980. The man, identified by the court only as A.M., committed the murder in collusion with another person, identified by the court only as Y.S. who received a similar court sentence and was executed earlier this year.

According to a court statement, the murderers planned to stop a car near the Baka'a refugee camp with the intention of robbing its two occupants. When the car approached the thickly wooded Ajloun area in northern Jordan, the

murderers fired at the driver and his passenger killing them instantly.

After dragging their bodies onto the back seat and they found only JD 11 and some letters and personal items in their pockets.

After taking the money, the two drove the car to an outlying area near Al Rabad Castle and then fled leaving the bodies inside the car. It took the police a whole year to catch the murderers and take them to court.

The murdered passenger turned out to be a Pakistani medical student who, had come to Jordan to visit his relatives.

ZDC elects new board

ZARQA (J.T.) — The Zarqa Development Corporation (ZDC) Wednesday elected a new seven-member board to be chaired by Ibrahim Takiuddin, and a special executive committee of three members to be headed by Dr. Nofan Al Humud, chairman of the municipality committee.

The ZDC was set up recently to help the municipality implement development projects in Zarqa and its surrounding region. Among the main schemes on its agenda are the purchasing of machines and equipment for the municipality to carry out public services and the establishment of a technical bureau to help the municipality in its endeavours in this field.

Upon his appointment as board chairman, Mr. Takiuddin appealed to the Zarqa population to help the corporation by offering financial and technical aid to carry out plans and projects that aim at improving services to the public.

The establishment of the ZDC was approved by Prime Minister Mudar Badran last month and the corporation members pay JD 25 as an annual subscription fee. The ZDC was established along the lines of those in Salt and Karak to help raise funds from the public to help finance the implementation of projects not included in municipal and government plans but which help develop public services.

Japanese envoy visits Hussein power plant

AMMAN (J.T.) — Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Akira Nakayama Wednesday visited the Hussein Thermal Power Station (HTPS) in Zarqa during which he inspected the works of the Japanese company C. Itoh which is implementing the fourth stage of HTPS scheduled to be operational during the first quarter of 1985.

The generation capacity of HTPS will reach nearly 400 megawatts upon the completion of the fourth stage, thus enabling it to contribute to the country's total power production.

C. Itoh also carried out the third stage of HTPS consisting of three steam units each with 66 megawatt capacity.

Incentives used to boost trained nurses

By Abdullah Nsour
Petra

AMMAN — The past few years have witnessed the construction of hospitals and clinics around the country which required the use of skilled and qualified manpower to operate them. The major element needed in these hospitals and health centres is nurses and, due to the lack of sufficient trained and qualified nurses in the country, the Health Ministry has embarked on policy of opening nursing colleges and institutes to train assistant nurses.

Asked to throw more light on the situation, Health Minister Zuhair Mahas said: "This problem has been discussed by the Higher Health Council (HHC) and at several seminars which were held in Amman in which representatives from various health centres and hospitals took part. The HHC has decided to create incentives in the form of financial bonuses to encourage Jordanian girls to train as nurses. Also awareness campaigns have been launched by the HHC and the Health Ministry using the information media to explain the importance of nursing as a humanitarian profession. Her Majesty Queen Noor has also contributed to the campaign through her position as chairperson of the higher committee for nursing affairs and has displaying a deep interest in this affair.

The Health Ministry has been opening centres around the country to train nurses and assistant nurses in order to meet the growing demand of Jordanian hospitals.

Asked about the incentives which the ministry offers to the nurses, the minister said: "The Health Ministry offers free training and free accommodation and clothing to such trainees with a monthly salary of JD 31 during training which lasts 18 months. At the end of the training period the graduate will be employed as an assistant nurse and be paid a JD 70 monthly salary. The ministry gives due care to the development of these nursing schools and is constantly supplying them with educational aids, equipment and 'life-like' models. These schools are the only ones in the country which feed the Jordanian hospitals with the qualified staff they need. As these training schools are scattered around the country, a nurse can get training and subsequent employment in her district. The ministry plans to open a nursing college at the King Abdullah Medical Centre which is being built in Irbid. The World Bank has agreed to finance the cost of the projected college. Also the ministry plans to open another nursing college at the new Karak Government hospital.

The Health Ministry, in cooperation with the HHC, will soon announce an offer to persuade nurses to work overtime, and, at present, arrangements are being made to implement this system and so help meet the demand for nurses. To encourage married nurses to stay in their work, the ministry has decided to open nursery schools at the hospitals where the mother is employed.

Asked about the lack of the desire among Jordanian girls to become nurses, the minister said: "This is mainly because the girls are unaware of the importance of the profession, do not understand the reality of the profession, and are normally unwilling to study at schools away from their hometown. Despite the drawbacks, any observer must have noticed an improvement in the situation especially after the ministry introduced its incentives for nurses.

"Jordan has achieved remarkable progress in the medical field and become a centre for medical treatment in the region. This is not only due to medical practice and the presence of good doctors, but also due to the skill and competence of the nurses who shoulder essential responsibilities in the field of medical treatment. In addition, I must say that nurses are not confined to working in hospitals. A nurse is an essential and effective element in the health care process. She contributes towards educating the public in health care and spreading health awareness about mother and child care and the environment."

In order to obtain a closer look into the status of a nurse, her career and work conditions, I talked to Ms. Samira Qumok, director of the Jordanian Nursing College.

She said: "The college accepts Tajwili graduates and channels them into one of two branches: nursing and midwifery. All through their three-year training course, the nurses are offered free tuition, pocket money, free board and accommodation, books, and free transport. Trainees also benefit from the facilities provided, like libraries, laboratories, theoretical and practical lessons and visits to clinics and medical centres. At the end of a 36-month training course, a nurse is awarded a diploma which enables her to get employment almost anywhere. "Nurses are normally employed by the Ministry of Health and they get good salaries which include a technical allowances of up to 90 per cent she explained.

The college now plans to open courses for the more prominent graduates to orientate them on cases which require speedy medical care like patients with internal diseases, the condition of women

immediately after giving birth, after surgery problems as well as hospital management and diseases which are common in Jordan with the intention of preparing the nurses for the role of spreading health awareness in the community. The Health Ministry also holds seminars and training courses for nurses to familiarise the graduates with the latest and most modern techniques in their profession and also send graduates who have emerged with distinction on scholarships abroad to acquire further training and to specialise in certain fields like child care, midwifery, public health, basic health requirements and other specialisations. Many of the graduates have sent on scholarships to Britain and the United States in recent years.

Jordanian youths both male and female have lately been attracted to work in the paramedical centres which have been established in Jordan over the past few years. To have a clearer idea about these centres I went to see Dr. Najeh 'Oudat, director of the Health Ministry' paramedical centre.

He said "our centre was opened in Jordan in 1973, and it has been feeding the health ministry's hospitals and medical clinics with qualified staff ever since. The centre turns out specialists in X-ray services, physiotherapy, pharmacy skills, laboratory techniques, statistics, dentistry and general health.

"Students of physiotherapy have to undertake a three-year course at the centre while the others graduate with in two years. The diploma awarded to the graduates enables them to find work in their different fields of specialisations" he added.

"The centre has adopted the credit system throughout its courses and the trainee has to pass a final examination before graduating. Those applying for a place should have passed their Tajwili diplomas he said and, if accepted will be offered free training, JD 34 monthly pocket money, and other services. In return the trainee must work for the Ministry of Health for double the training period but at good salaries and with allowances which reach up to 30 per cent of the basic wage. This centre has turned out an average of 120 male and female students annually or a total of 855 males and 64 females," he continued. "As one can see, he said, the paramedical centre has been attracting more males than females, this is mainly due to the fact that females are still unaware of the importance of this profession and the needs of the public."

Government finalises new marketing firm details

AMMAN (J.T.) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin announced at a meeting here Tuesday that the projected Jordanian Company for Processing and Marketing Agricultural Products will conduct all dealings involving agricultural products for the government and affiliated institutions.

He said that the government will refer all its contracts on matters connected with agriculture and crops — related matters to the new company which will be established in Jordan shortly to organise the marketing of crops here and abroad and to supervise the processing of vegetables and tinned-food products.

The government will close down the Agricultural Marketing Organisation and will channel all matters connected with crops, their production, processing and marketing to the new company. Mr. Dudin said at the meeting held at the Social Security Corporation (SSC).

He said that a study conducted by the Agriculture Ministry revealed that it cannot at present expand the production of cereals that can be stored, and recommended that vegetables and other crops like tomato and cucumber should be relied on and be given every facility and assistance. The new company will make arrangements to develop this kind of agricultural production and will supervise its processing and marketing operations. Mr. Dudin said.

The government, he said, is determined to make the new com-

pany succeed in its operations and will therefore give it every possible support so that it will be able to cater for the market's future needs for all crops.

SSC Director-General Farhi 'Obaid, who attended the meeting stressed the need for cooperation between the public and private sectors to make the company succeed in its endeavours.

The government will definitely seek to promote the country's agricultural sector, increase productivity and give protection to the farmers in the face of fluctuations in prices and production. Mr. 'Obaid said.

He reviewed the government's measures including facilities and loans granted to the new company designed to help it conduct its operations successfully. He also gave figures for the profits the company is expected to realise over the coming five years.



The Scottish Ballet company, who will perform in Amman during October 17-22, caught in mid-performance of "Three Dances to Japanese Music" which forms part of the programme for Jordan

Scottish Ballet slated for RCC

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Scottish Ballet, a 14-year old company of national and international renown, will soon grace the stage of the Royal Cultural Centre here with six performances of a varied artistic programme.

The British Council and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, have cooperated in presenting this cultural event, which will take place during October 17-22, 1983. Each performance will include four pieces displaying the full range and talents of the 26 members of the Scottish Ballet company.

The highly programme is composed of: A dance interpretation of Shakespeare's "Othello", a joyful pas de deux entitled "Belong", a suite of "Five Ruckert Songs" performed to the evocative music of Gustav Mahler, and "Three Dances to Japanese Music". Additionally, some dance workshop and seminars for local dancers are planned.

A special effort has been mounted to make the ballet accessible to as many Jordanians as possible, a spokesman for the organisers said.

VILLA FOR RENT

Consists of two bedrooms, two spacious salons and three bathrooms; with telephone, central heating, two garages, a water well and a storage area. Location: Al Hummar Suburb, 5 kilometres off University of Jordan. Contact owner Tel: 664060

Near-East transport expansion discussed



The KUEHNE and NAGEL Transport Organisation held a Near-East Management Meeting in Amman between Sept. 9 and 11, 1983. During the meeting, members of the executive board led by the chairman of the organisation, Mr. K.M. Kuehne, came to Amman from Switzerland to discuss its future activities with national managers from all over the near-east region and to set development targets for the transport sector.

The German parent company was founded in 1890 in Bremen by August Kuehne and Friedrich Nagel. In 1902, a branch office was opened in Hamburg. In 1907, the year in which Friedrich Nagel died, the business was taken over entirely by the Kuehne family.

In 1981, Lomrho Ltd. of London, gained a 50 per cent interest in the main companies of the Kuehne and Nagel Group. Since that time, the overall management has been assumed by the Kuehne and Nagel AG, Luxembourg with Mr. R.W. Rowland and Mr. K.M. Kuehne as the chief executive officers.

The company runs a comprehensive freight forwarding service worldwide. In addition to traditional forwarding agents' activities in the field of transportation of goods by sea, land and air, it also operates warehousing and physical distribution, packing, transport insurance, ship agencies and chartering, port operation, stevedoring, heavy haulage, travel agency, trade fairs and exhibitions

and transport consulting services. The handling of transport for complete industrial plants from supplier to site is of special importance.

The ORIENT TRANSPORT COMPANY LTD., (OTC) which has offices in Amman and Aqaba, has built up a good image with their experience, specifically in large projects and in shipments to the local Jordanian market as well as in transit, mainly to Iraq. Furthermore, handling of all transport activities such as receiving trucks and airfreight cargo is undertaken in a very professional way.

Managing Director of OTC is Dr. Salim Naber. OTC has also participated in heavy haulage carrying out its own equipment of a capacity up to 200 tons in unit-weight.

In total the parent company has over 300 offices in the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Columbia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Sudan, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, USA, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Foreign banks to be 51 per cent Jordanian

(Continued from page 1)

down and different kinds of less profitable lending takes place. But he added that the total volume of business being done by the banks has not yet shown any major sign of decreasing. He noted lightly: "Our banks are like our restaurants. During good times or bad, people order food from restaurants, and during good times or bad, people turn to the banks for loans and other services."

He also noted that during the past decade of sustained growth averaging nearly nine per cent a year in real terms, the banks could hardly keep up with the increased annual demand for their services. "In the current slowdown, we will see the banks tested as to their ability to be aggressive and innovative," he said.

Commenting on the economic slowdown in the country, Dr. Nabulsi noted that a shortfall of some \$500 million in anticipated Arab grant aid for both 1982 and 1983 has sharply reduced government spending in some areas, and has therefore induced a general slowdown in the economy. This has been coupled with lower Jordanian exports, a slowdown in regional economic activity due to the depressed spending levels of the Arab oil states (reflecting

lower world oil prices and lower Arab oil production), and the generally problematic regional political situation that tends to slow down investments throughout the area.

"We have a definite slowdown from the heated years of economic growth in the 1970s," Dr. Nabulsi said, "but we do not have any cracks or 'Souk Manakhs' in Jordan," he said. ("Souk Manakh" refers to the recent crash of the unofficial Kuwaiti market in stocks based on post-dated checks).

Dr. Nabulsi added: "We have no major insolvencies or bankruptcies, and the core indicators of economic growth are still as robust as possible under the prevailing circumstances of the region. We started the 1970s with many more difficulties and financial constraints, and the economic and financial system of Jordan today is considerably deeper and thus far better able to help the country get through the period of inconvenience that we are passing through."

He anticipated a smaller balance of payments deficit in 1983 than last year's JD 57 million shortfall, because of adjustments in the liquidity situation and lower imports by the government and the private sector this year. The

budget for this year was also based on an anticipation of just \$800 million in Arab budget support, as opposed to the \$1.25 billion that was assumed during the past three years, or since this volume of annual aid was pledged to Jordan at the Baghdad Arab Summit conference.

He also confirmed that the Central Bank would maintain its moratorium on issuing any new licenses for any kind of banking company in Jordan, preferring to allow the established commercial banks, investment banks, finance companies and Islamic banking institutions to "stand on their feet" and continue to introduce into the local market new financial instruments and services that are geared to meet the more sophisticated needs of both investors and borrowers.

The Jordanian banking system now consists of 16 commercial banks (including the Housing Bank), two investment banks, five finance companies, two Islamic banking institutions and four new savings and loans-type institutions that take in contractual savings linked to clients' home-purchasing schemes. There are also the five state-owned or -dominated specialised credit institutions working in the fields of industry, agriculture, cooperatives and villages and municipalities.

West Bank institutions call for strike

(Continued from page 1)

that the Jewish settlement agencies are processing a plan to attract more middle class families in Israel to these settlements by tempting them with cheap housing and accommodation facilities and services which do not exist in their current residence.

As a result settlement planners are almost sure now that their

hope for settling 100,000 Jews in the occupied West Bank will come true by the mid '80s.

Meanwhile, Arab lawyers in the occupied West Bank Monday announced a 2-day strike in protest against Israel's interference with Arab courts, especially in land registration, aimed at expropriating Arab lands from their legitimate owners, and for purposes of installing more settlements.

The Arab lawyers also demanded in a memorandum submitted to the Israeli military ruler in Ramallah Monday that the occupation authorities are to recognise the Arab lawyers' committee which includes in its membership West Bank and Jerusalem lawyers representing all Arab lawyers in the occupied Arab territories. The memo also demands prohibiting Israeli lawyers from standing before Arab courts.

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Each hand has a policy

THE CURRENT tour of North African Arab States by United States Vice President George Bush comes in peculiar contrast to the overall position of the United States in the Middle East. It is puzzling, to put it mildly, to hear Mr. Bush proclaim several times a day that the United States wishes to improve its ties and strengthen bilateral relations with the Arabs of North Africa. One wonders, is this the vice president of Portugal speaking, or is this the vice president of the United States? Is it the vice president of the same United States that remains the bulwark behind the state of Israel that is probably the single most important factor in the Arab World's present state of confusion, disarray, humiliation and weakness?

It has been a consistent policy of the United States since the bad old days of Henry Kissinger in the early 1970s to maintain a two-track approach to the Arab World. The first is to promote bilateral commercial and military ties as a means of recycling as much as possible of the billions of dollars the United States paid the Arabs for oil imports. The second was to humiliate the Arabs any time it saw the chance to do so — either directly, by taking Arab money and simultaneously providing Israel every year with increased amounts of economic and military aid, or indirectly, by sitting quietly while Israel occasionally attacked or occupied an Arab country by using American arms, cash and political weakness.

It seems that the Arab World never has enough of this sort of punishment, and always goes back to the United States for more. It appears that Mr. Bush, for his part, is willing to provide what the Arabs seek.

But for how long can this charade go on? For how long can the American government reach out with one hand and ask the Arabs for friendship, while with its other hand it provides Israel with the money and guns that it uses routinely to maintain its dominance over this region? Does Mr. Bush realise that he asks to improve ties with people in the Arab World who view the United States as either the devil incarnate or, at best, the devil's supply master?

It is a good idea in principle to promote Arab-American commercial and technical ties, but it is not a good idea to worship material ties with the United States and forget the uglier side of American policy in the region. What good is it, after all, if the Arabs have money and cars and fancy technology from America, but not a single Arab can stand up in public and show the world that he or she is proud, self-assured and free?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Dangerous international precedent

WE HAVE been criticising the Lebanese Falangist Party for its insistence on imposing its will on all of Lebanon and its people. This attitude does not only infringe on the rights of the other factions in the country but it also damages the reputation of the legitimate government and endangers its responsibilities and duties thus creating an atmosphere of hatred in Lebanon. Now it seems that Washington wants to play a more dangerous role than even the Falangists who had earlier colluded with the Israelis to destroy Lebanon and to commit acts of genocide. The U.S. administration's decision to grant powers and authority to the marines to use planes, ships and artillery whenever these are needed in the current crisis without referring to Washington for permission constitutes a very serious development and a dangerous precedent in international relations.

The U.S. forces went to Lebanon under the slogan of peace and to restore stability to Lebanon and to protect the Lebanese and their property. The new powers granted to the Marines automatically cancels out the mission for which they had been sent. This American stand in no way serves the cause of peace nor will it ever lead to a national reconciliation among the Lebanese people. If France and Britain follow the U.S. example, then the world will be confronted with a new stage of international relations, and this gives rise to questions about the meaning of democracy and democratic rule which Europe and the U.S. so sanctimoniously brag about.

Al Dustour: U.S. aborts Arab mediation

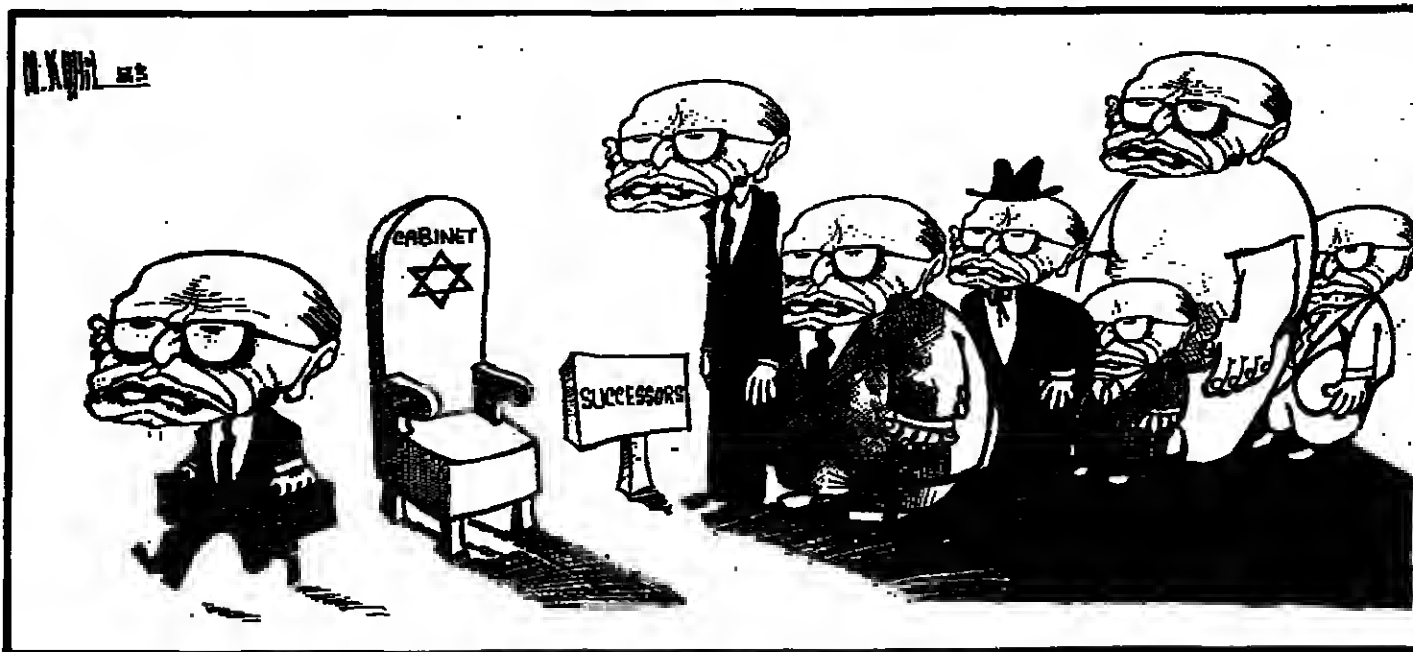
THE U.S. has dragged itself and the whole Middle East region towards the serious possibility of war with the White House's announcement that the Marines have been empowered to shell any place in Lebanon without referring to higher authority. The U.S. announcement came as an escalation of tension in Lebanon and ran simultaneously with the serious efforts by Arab mediators to defuse the tension in Lebanon and end the bloodshed that has been going on for the past 11 days. The U.S. announcement means that Washington has opted for the military choice to achieve its goals. The new powers granted to the Marines are not doubt intended to foil the Arab mediators' efforts aimed at ending the war in Lebanon.

The White House's announcement coincided with reports that U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane strongly supports American military intervention in Lebanon and that he was behind the Lebanese government's rejection of the Saudi Arabian draft plan. The United States seems now to be opening the door wide open for super power conflict in the region — something which the Arab leaders ought now to consider as a serious possibility. The Arabs must help the warring factions in Lebanon to arrive at a consensus of peace and reconciliation to save Lebanon and the whole region from the horrors of war.

Sawt Al Shaab: Force no prelude to peace

THERE IS a big difference between amending the former governmental system in Lebanon and seeking to overthrow the legitimate Beirut government. Juntai's successes in the Shouf mountains were the first goal if his demands are confined to introducing changes and amendments in the former Lebanese system of government for the benefit of every faction. Indeed there must be some kind of governmental system that can organise the relationship among the various factions and encourage cooperation among its groups. Lebanon should not be ruled by one faction while it is determined to impose its will on all others, nor should Lebanon witness a replacement of one faction with another that is devoted to carrying out a similar policy.

So far, the Lebanese have not yet declared any formula for the establishment of a new system of government in Lebanon and the Beirut government seems intent on imposing its legitimate power on the whole country. That is why it sent army troops into the Shouf to fight the Druze. It is because the Druze and other factions are not willing to see the Falangist-backed government imposing its will on them that the conflict has continued for the past 11 days. It is because of each side's stubbornness and adherence to its own ideas that the Saudi Arabian mediation efforts have so far foundered. Lebanon is now standing at a crossroads unable to decide which way to choose. But definitely the way of force cannot achieve for Lebanon any peace and stability.



Peronists likely to face first defeat in Argentine next October election

By Robert Powell
Reuter

BUENOS AIRES — For the first time in nearly 40 years, Argentina's Peronist Party is facing the possibility of losing an election.

Argentina's 18 million voters are due to elect a new government on Oct. 30 to return the country to democracy after almost eight years of military rule.

But General Juan Domingo Peron, who dominated the Argentine political scene from 1943 until his death in 1974, is no longer there to lead his party to what would have been a guaranteed victory.

No other figure capable of controlling the Peronists' many rival factions and maintaining the party's popularity has yet emerged to replace him.

Last week the Peronist National Congress chose Italo Luder, a lacklustre party moderate, as its presidential candidate.

Peronist sources describe him as a compromise candidate, acceptable to most party factions, but with few evident qualities of leadership to attract floating voters. Meanwhile, the challenge presented by the centrist Radical Party of Raul Alfonsín has never been stronger.

Mr. Alfonsín, 57, is a dynamic and outspoken politician from the Radicals' left wing who was elected party leader last July.

He has been campaigning actively for the presidency since the end of last year and has broadened the appeal of the Radical Party beyond its traditional middle-class power base.

His assertive personality, backed by a skilful publicity campaign, contrasts with the low-key public image of Mr. Luder.

Until his nomination a few days ago, the Peronist candidate was overshadowed by other party leaders, in particular by Lorenzo Miguel, the new right-wing boss of the Peronist Party machine.

These factors combine to give the Radicals their best chance of beating the Peronists since Mr. Peron was elected president for the first time in 1946.

Nevertheless, the Peronists are still Argentina's largest political party, with over 3.2 million members, compared with the Radicals' 1.5 million.

Most political analysts are still forecasting that they will defeat the Radicals by a narrow margin.

The Peronist control Argentina's powerful trade union movement and command massive support in the working class, where the radical election cam-

paign appears to have had limited results.

On the other hand, Peronism's public image has deteriorated sharply since Peron's death nine years ago, particularly in the eyes of middle-class voters.

Mr. Peron was succeeded as president by his widow, Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, who led a weak and unpopular government until her overthrow by the armed forces in 1976.

Isabel, as she is popularly known, remains the spiritual leader of Peronism, but is viewed with contempt by many Argentines.

Widespread expectations that she may return from exile in Spain to take part in the Peronist election campaign have only served to create confusion among Peronists and undermine the position of Mr. Luder as the party's effective leader.

Mr. Luder himself is a widely respected figure, who was president of the senate during the last Peronist government and even took over as provisional president for six weeks in 1975, while Isabel was on sick leave.

A quiet-spoken intellectual, Mr. Luder's style contrasts with the drum-banging working class image with which Peronism is normally associated.

The Peronist and Radical par-

ties offer similar policies to consolidate Argentina's incoming democracy and tackle its economic crisis.

Mr. Luder and Mr. Alfonsín have each promised, if elected, to form a government of national unity incorporating figures from outside their own parties.

The two candidates have also suggested an agreement between the Peronist and Radical parties to cooperate in congress.

Both are promising to subordinate the armed forces to civilian control, reduce defence spending and carry out far-reaching military reforms.

They are also committed to reactivating Argentina's depressed economy with the aid of heavy state intervention and a social pact between the government, employers and the trade unions.

Both parties stress that reviving the economy is a higher priority than maintaining service payments on Argentina's \$39 billion external debt.

What distinguishes Peronists from Radicals is less the nature of their policies than their conception of power.

The Peronists put a strong emphasis on the need for social and economic progress, while the Radicals stress more the need for a genuine democracy and respect for the constitution.

British SDP-Liberal merger considered

By Barry May
Reuter

LONDON — Merger mania is in the air as the two partners in Britain's centrist political alliance discuss their strategy to weather five more years of Conservative rule by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and then bid for power.

The discussion is likely to determine how the alliance parties, the Liberals and the Social Democrats, fight elections — as distinctive components of a middle-of-the-road coalition or as a cohesive machine offering a radical and libertarian alternative to right-wing conservatism and left-wing socialism.

David Owen, the former Labour foreign secretary who took over leadership of the Social Democratic Party after Mrs. Thatcher's sweeping June election victory, vigorously opposes a merger of the two parties.

David Steel, leader of the Liberals since 1976, is enthusiastic about a merger, believing it to be the only way to present electors with a credible alternative to Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative government at the next general election due by 1988.

Mr. Owen and Mr. Steel agreed not to force the issue after the election, ruling out union, and said they would continue to work together as closely as possible.

Since then, however, powerful and vociferous minorities including leading figures in both parties have joined a clamour for a convergence leading to a formal merger.

The Social Democrats' National Committee opposes a merger but the issue still seems likely to provoke heated debate at the party's annual assembly beginning in Manchester on Sunday.

Liberal Party President John Griffiths says a survey in July showed a merger was already taking place at grassroots level despite arguments higher up.

But Mr. Owen, a dark, good-looking doctor whose self-assurance and confidence are taken by his critics to be signs of arrogance and abrasiveness, is anxious to preserve the Social Democrats' separate political identity.

Mr. Owen, 45, was one of four ex-labour government ministers who formed the Social Democratic Party in 1981 after breaking with Labour because of its drift towards radical socialist policies.

The new party quickly attracted waves of other disaffected Labour members of parliament — and one Conservative.

At the general election the all-

iance won 25 per cent of the popular vote but its strength in the House of Commons was slashed under Britain's winner-takes-all electoral system.

Some commentators believe that Mr. Owen, hoping to turn the meagre alliance showing of six Social Democrats and 17 Liberals in the 650-seat parliament into the main challenge to Mrs. Thatcher's Conservatives, wants to keep his options open in order to catch any further Labour defections.

One leading Social Democratic thinker, National Committee member David Marquand, believes that, in the long run, merger is not only desirable but inevitable.

In the short run, however, it is a distraction from the urgent task of deciding where the alliance is to go, he says.

Mr. Marquand believes that the Labour Party, beset by ideological conflicts and infiltrated by Trotskyists, is irreversibly doomed.

"The alliance is thus the last, best hope of all those who cannot stomach the prospect of a 20-year Thatcherite hegemony: Of all those who persist in believing that individual freedom can go hand in hand with social justice, and that a society can be efficient and successful without being callous or selfish," he wrote in the Times of

London.

Some Liberal and Social Democratic activists keen to see closer links have urged the joint selection of candidates for next June's elections to 64 European Assembly seats.

But opponents say this would mean a merger by the back door, blurring the distinction between the two parties in a way that would blunt the cutting edge brought to British politics by the Social Democratic Party.

Meanwhile, Mr. Steel will be faced with other, more pressing problems at the Liberals' annual assembly later this month.

Liberal activists, heirs to the reforming tradition of 19th century Prime Minister William Gladstone, want to curb Mr. Steel's powers, including his control of the party's election manifesto.

They are critical of what one prominent activist calls Mr. Steel's rather cloistered style of leadership and they want him to share power with a deputy and other elected officials in a more corporate style of collective leadership.

Mr. Steel, exhausted by the election campaign and in seclusion from active politics since June, has issued a veiled threat of resignation if the party removes his right of veto over the manifesto.

Trudeau to face tough autumn rivalry

By Paul Majendie
Reuter

OTTAWA — With his retirement date the biggest question mark hanging over Canadian politics, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau faces a fresh foe in parliament this week — newly elected Tory leader Brian Mulroney.

Their clashes are certain to be the highlight of the new session with the vastly experienced Trudeau, 15 years at the helm as North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO's) longest-serving prime minister, pitting his debating skills against the untested Mulroney.

The Montreal mining tycoon wrestled the Tory leadership from Joe Clark in June despite never having run for political office in his life.

Mr. Mulroney, a bilingual and debonair Quebecois like Mr. Trudeau, put the record straight last month with a comfortably gained by-election victory in a Tory stronghold in Nova Scotia.

Opinion polls give the Tories a

heavy 22 per cent lead over the ruling Liberals.

Mr. Trudeau, who faced rumblings of discontent from within his usually tight-knit party this summer, has said he will step down before the next election, widely expected next spring or autumn.

One of his senior advisers, declining to be named publicly, said he expected Mr. Trudeau, 63, to resign by Christmas.

In a typically acidic comment, the prime minister asked at a recent press conference: "Could you tell me the name of the adviser who said that? Maybe I could comment on his resignation. Beyond that, I have no comment to make."

But the wily Trudeau, ever sphinx-like about the day he will eventually step down, certainly does not intend to make the biggest political blunder of all by underestimating Mr. Mulroney.

"I know he will be a very formidable opponent and we will certainly be treating him with respect and apprehension," he said.

Mr. Mulroney will be keeping a

wary eye on his own progressive conservative party, which has languished on the opposition benches for 19 of the last 20 years and often proved its own worst enemy with endless internal bickering.

He sought to maintain a delicate balance when naming his shadow cabinet, with staunch right-winger Sinclair Stevens named as foreign affairs spokesman and moderate John Crosbie, a competitor in the June leadership race, as finance spokesman.

During the past 18 months, with Canada in its worst recession for 50 years, voter rage has centred on Mr. Trudeau.

The heady days of 1968, when he was first elected amid the kind of adulation normally reserved for pop stars, are but a memory.

Mr. Mulroney has described his economic policy as "nothing but a good dose of sexy advertising and a piggyback on Ronald Reagan."

In June the Liberals introduced a two-year wage and price restraint programme which limited civil servants' salary rises to six per cent for the first year and five per cent for the second.

Private industry was urged to follow suit and soaring inflation was declared public enemy number one.

Inflation has now been halved to 5.6 per cent but unemployment is still at a record high of 12 per cent, a rate second only to that in Britain among the larger Western industrialised nations.

Mr. Trudeau reshuffled his cabinet last month for the third time in a year in a bid to give it some pre-election sparkle.

With an eye on the vital votes that Toronto can provide, he brought three backbenchers in from Canada's largest city as junior ministers.

But the reshuffle was tarnished when new Mining Minister Roger Simmons suddenly resigned after 10 days.

Mr. Simmons, who had to telephone Mr. Trudeau while the Canadian leader was holidaying off the Greek islands aboard the Aga Khan's yacht, cited personal reasons for his hasty resignation and steadfastly refused to say any more.

ICAO: Lucky to be heard of

By Paul Majendie
Reuter

MONTREAL — The little-known International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) will face the glare of worldwide publicity today (Thursday) as its governing council meets at Seoul's request to discuss the Korean airliner crisis.

About two million people taken airline flights every day with never a thought for the United Nations agency based here that has helped them travel safely and efficiently since the end of World War II.

But now the United States, seeking broad support among the council's 33 members, wants the Soviet Union condemned for its "shooting down" of the South Korean airliner on Sept. 1 and an impartial investigation set up.

Such a condemnation would have its precedent in the lambasting ICAO gave Israel 10 years ago for shooting down a Libyan airliner over the then occupied Sinai Desert, with the loss of 108 lives.

But ICAO officials are careful to say nothing about the Korean incident at present, for fear of prejudging any possible inquiry.

"We may be asked to investigate. Obviously we cannot, even if we have any facts, comment," one ICAO official said.

No such constraints exist for Edmund Stohr, U.S. representative on the ICAO Council, who said of the incident: "This has caused rage throughout the entire world."

All 16 NATO nations are expected to use the conference to urge a total ban on the use of military force against civilian aircraft and Mr. Stohr said: "This is not a matter between the United States and the offending country. It is matter between the community of world nations and the offending country."

He said the U.S. wanted the "downing" condemned, ICAO officials allowed to participate in search and rescue efforts and a full ICAO investigation set up with Soviet compliance.

"We do not want to be in the forefront of this action. It is the hope of my government that a resolution sponsored by a broad sector of ICAO representatives will be voted on," he said.

ICAO officials, accustomed to a more behind-the-scenes role in international aviation, now find

themselves on centre stage. "We have been working quietly away for 40 years and now suddenly we are in the spotlight," one official said.

"We have been responsible for all the technical rules and regulations as well as providing the legal framework which has made possible the orderly development of civil aviation," he said.

Founded in wartime under the 1944 Chicago Convention, ICAO now has 151 members and regulates everything from a jet's noise level and mechanical airworthiness to how countries can stamp out hijacking.

The official conceded: "It's getting very complicated. International air traffic is a vast network with 16,000 airports and 500 airlines. Two million people travel every day by plane."

The convention now has 18 annexes, including one which incorporates rules for what interceptor planes should do when an aircraft violates a country's airspace — like dipping its wings, flashing lights and attempting to make radio contact.

ICAO has an annual 78 million U.S. dollar programme to train aviation personnel in the Third World.

The ICAO official said: "Sometimes routes get congested, particularly in Europe with 32 countries, and we are concerned with traffic flowing better, keeping down delays and checking the lanes are not overcrowded."

The same concerns apply on the ground where an irate traveller can spend six hours in the air covering huge distances and then tie up another hour on the ground getting through officialdom.

"One of the most exciting and important activities to ordinary travellers undoubtedly is the ICAO crusade against unnecessary red tape on international flights," the ICAO official added.

Three separate conventions on hijacking have been signed by more than 110 countries.

ICAO is there to regulate, to establish universal, uniform standards for a vastly complicated network in the sky. But it does not have the legal power to enforce any of its regulations around the world.

A country could only have its ICAO membership cancelled if it had first been expelled from the United Nations. ICAO rules have to be translated into individual national laws.

LETTERS

Figures in a game?

To the Editor:

THE shooting down of the Korean airliner has certainly created an international whirlwind. Though it was not proved at the time, angry voices of condemnation, and threats of sanctions and retaliation were the immediate political reaction all over the world.

"Everybody" was angry, the "whole world" was upset, and the leaders of the European, and all Western powers were disgusted. President Reagan's appetite was ruined upon hearing the news of the "wanton, savage act of murder" — a horrible act.

Let's not go into the circumstances of the incident, instead let us discuss its aftermath. The argument about to be put forward takes the shape of comparison, a form of perception all of us used when we started to realise the shape of things around us.

What is the difference between the 269 civilians who went down with the Korean airliner, and whatever number of Palestinian civilians killed by Israel every day?

What is the difference between the Russian missile that downed the 747, and the American cluster bomb that killed 269's children in Lebanon?

What is the difference between the downing of the Korean airliner, and the downing of the Libyan airliner by Israel over the then Israeli-occupied Sinai in 1973?

And what is so different about Israel that it was spared the reproach?

Then is it true that all this noise is part of a plan to gain stronger grounds at the Euro-missiles talks in Geneva?

I hope I haven't touched on the issue of American nuclear missile deployment in Europe, because I hate to believe that lives of people can be used as means of political blackmail. In the same way I hate to believe that world conscience had fallen victim under the mammoth king size feat of international hypocrisy, political blackmail, and moral bankruptcy.

Now, the next question that goes in everybody's mind (especially mine) is that: Are we really just numbers? Is it true that the numbers that count are the numbers called for in the game? And had the American-Soviet relations been smooth and friendly, would President Reagan's reaction have been the same? I doubt it.

Condemning the attack, President Reagan said: "It is a crime against humanity." We say what humanity are you talking about? What is this sudden surge of energy of world conscience? And where was this transient wave when the Palestinians were massacred by the hundreds in Sabra and Shatila refugee camps last September? The object of this letter is not to defend the Russians, nor is it to attack the Americans. However, it is to put in perspective the fact that human life is human life, regardless of colour, race, nationality, or ethnic origin.

But then again, one can neither say nor do anything when one knows he is not to be heard. Personally, I have decided not to protest. Instead I am sending to you this letter to express a pressing feeling.

Raed Abdul Hadi,
Amman.

FAO takes steps for effective use of world fishery resources

ROME — A new era has begun in world fishing. The traditional freedom of the seas, and the corresponding predominance in world fishing of a handful of powerful maritime countries is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. The principle that coastal nations should have jurisdiction over fish resources in a zone extending typically 200 miles from their shores has gained world-wide approval.

Over 100 coastal states have now extended their jurisdiction over the living resources in their off-shore waters. A large area of high seas still remains, but almost 99 per cent of the marine fishery resources presently exploited now fall under national control.

The practical realities of this new regime of the oceans are complex and challenging. On a world scale, there is now the chance to conserve and develop the oceans' fish resources in a way that proved impossible when access to most of them was free and uncontrolled. At the national level, coastal states, both developed and developing, have greater opportunities to reap the full benefit from the living resources off their shores, but they also face the weighty responsibility of deciding how they might best be used.

The new situation occurs at a time when the nature of world fishing is undergoing a dramatic change. The rate of increase in the world fish catch has dropped sharply, because many stocks of fish are now either fully exploited or even over-exploited. In addition, the cost of commercial fishing has risen substantially, in part due to increase in the cost of fuel. But whereas the growth in the world catch has slowed down, demand for fish continues to increase steadily. In fact, the importance of making full use of fishery resources world-wide has never been more apparent.

Within this context of new opportunities and challenges, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) is organising a World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development in Rome, Italy.

The World Fisheries Conference

As background to the conference, FAO has held a series of technical seminars and expert consultations on matters affecting fish resources and their effective use. These preparations will culminate in an expanded session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries in October 1983. The report of the

committee will be the major document before the final, major policy phase of the World Fisheries Conference in June 1984.

The World Fisheries Conference will examine the technical, economic and social problems raised by the new regime of the oceans, and the future potential and needs of the fishery sector. The bulk of the discussion will centre on marine fisheries, but aquaculture and inland fisheries will also be covered.

The World Fisheries Conference will be open to all member nations of FAO, of the U.N. and its specialised agencies, and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Observers will be invited from other international organisations concerned with the use of fishery resources.

Announcing the Conference.

Currently, some 70 per cent of the world catch is used for direct human consumption, while 30 per cent is converted into meal or oil for animal feed. Fish contributes about 6 per cent of the world supply of protein and about 24 per cent of animal protein.

FAO Director-General Edouard Sanoua said, "The world conference will be the first international step in confronting the practical realities of fisheries management in the context of the new legal regime of the sea."

The World Fisheries Conference will focus on three specific areas:

- Developing individual and joint strategies and action programmes to increase the contribution of fisheries to the world's food supplies and to nutritional, social and economic goals;
- Improving the ability of developing countries to manage and develop their fisheries;
- Promoting international collaboration in obtaining these benefits through better cooperation between developing and developed countries, and between developing countries themselves.

The world's fisheries

The total world fish catch in 1982 is estimated to have been 75.4 million tonnes, an increase of

less than one per cent over 1981. This rate of increase marks a sharp decline from the growth rate of over 5 per cent annually during the 1950's and 1960's.

Almost 90 per cent of the world catch comes from the sea, but from well within 200 miles of the coastline. Over half the catch consists of surface-dwelling fish such as herring, mackerel and tuna. Bottom-living fish such as cod and flounder make up 35 per cent. Invertebrates — molluscs, including squid, and larger crustaceans such as prawn, lobster and crab — and marine plants account for the remaining 15 per cent.

Conventional marine stocks, it is estimated, could eventually yield close to 100 million tonnes a year, and with the development of "unconventional" resources such as lanternfishes and Antarctic krill

this figure could be further increased.

Production from inland waters has been growing slowly but steadily and now exceeds 7 million tonnes per year.

World fish use

Currently, some 70 per cent of the world catch is used for direct human consumption, while 30 per cent is converted into meal or oil for animal feed. Fish contributes about 6 per cent of the world supply of protein and about 24 per cent of animal protein.

A marked contrast exists between the contribution of fish in the diet in developed and developing countries. Although people in developing countries in general eat less fish per capita, it represents a much larger percentage of their total animal protein supply. In Asia, for example, over 60 per cent of the population derives more than 30 per cent of their animal protein supply (excluding eggs and milk) from fish.

Projected world demand

The demand for fish, especially for direct human consumption, is expected to continue to increase. By the year 2000, demand for food fish is projected at some 93 million tonnes per year, compared to the current consumption of 50 million tonnes. Population growth will account for most of the increase. Therefore, the growth in demand will be greatest in the developing countries. By the year 2000, they are expected to account for over 60 per cent of the world total.

Who are the fishermen?

In the past, the world fishery was dominated by a handful of nations, most of them industrialised countries. Developing coastal states enjoyed little of the potential benefits of the resources of the world's oceans. In 1952, for example, developing nations accounted for only 27 per cent of the world catch. And, even as late as 1972, over 5 million tonnes of fish with a value of over U.S.\$2,000 million, were taken off the coasts of developing countries by the fleets of other nations.

When, in 1947, Peru claimed sovereignty over the waters off its coast to a distance of 200 miles, it became the first developing country to rebel against a regime that gave free access to the resources in all but a narrow strip of territorial sea. Its neighbours, Ecuador and Chile followed suit but essentially it remained a localised issue.

In the first two U.N. conferences on the Law of the Sea in 1958 and 1960, the participants showed little sympathy for the idea of wide exclusive fishing zones. As a result, the world fishery continued to be dominated by the developed countries. Even in 1949, only 15 coastal states claimed fisheries jurisdiction of over 12 miles.

But gradually, developing coastal states became aware of the value of the fishery resources in their off-shore waters. Even before the start of the third U.N. conference on the Law of the Sea in 1973, coastal nations had begun, unilaterally, to extend their fishing limits. And by the time the marathon conference held its final session in 1982 over 100 states had claimed jurisdiction beyond 12 miles, the great majority of them setting a 200-mile limit.

This trend has resulted in an upswing in the percentage of the world catch taken by developing nations. In (1980) five of the top fishing nations were dev-

elopment states, and the developing nations share of the catch was approaching 50 per cent. Few developing coastal countries, however, are in a position to implement the kind of advanced fisheries programmes needed to take full advantage of their resources in a way that will benefit both the individual nation and the world situation.

Improving management ability

This combination of immediate need and the lack of adequate development resources leads to one of the major topics of consideration before the World Fisheries Conference — the necessity of improving the ability of developing countries to manage and develop their fisheries resources within the context of the new regime of the sea.

In accordance with the new convention on the Law of the Sea, a coastal state is responsible for determining the allowable catch within its zone and for its management and development. When a nation cannot harvest the entire catch, it is required to give access to other nations by agreement.

There, the first need of a coastal state is a reliable evaluation of the fish resources within its zone. FAO, with its 30-year history of involvement in fisheries development is in a unique position to help coastal states determine their resources potential and to advise on how their fisheries might be managed and developed. Much will depend, of course, on the resources of the individual country. Where the fishery potential is high, for example, a country may decide to obtain immediate income by licensing foreign fleets while strengthening its own industry in the long-term.

Whatever specific strategy is decided upon, developing coastal states will need access to technical assistance, management training and investment. A major aim of the World Fisheries Conference will be to promote the channelling of adequate resources and increased contributions to the fisheries sector from bilateral and international donors.

Within respect to increasing the fisheries management ability of developing countries, the World Fisheries Conference will focus especially on the role of small-scale fisheries.

For many years, countries have concentrated on developing large-scale commercial fisheries, often to the detriment of traditional fishing communities

Small-scale fishermen have lacked many sorely-needed inputs — especially market access and storage facilities. This has forced them to suffer heavy losses in terms of wastage and kept them at near subsistence levels.

Nevertheless, the small-scale activities continue to be the backbone of the world's fisheries, especially in developing nations. They provide 25 per cent of the world catch and over 40 per cent of the total supply of food fish.

Since many stocks now fall under the jurisdiction of developing coastal states, the percentage of the world catch taken by the small-scale fisheries can be expected to increase significantly in the future. In addition, with the higher cost of fuel, the use of small boats and relatively simple fishing gear may prove to be the most efficient means of exploiting many of

which either straddle or migrate across more than one zone, could be exploited by one nation to the disadvantage of another.

Clearly, international cooperation is needed to make full use of fisheries physical and technical resources. The World Fisheries Conference will aim to provide a basis for improved decision-making by coastal states with respect to international cooperation. Specific forms of collaboration — licensing, joint venture, research, marketing etc. — will be discussed and their potential benefits to both the developed and developing nations evaluated.

In addition, collaboration between developing nations, which could promote efficient development of shared resources, will be considered. Cooperation between developing nations, which

The small-scale activities continue to be the backbone of the world's fisheries, especially in developing nations. They provide 25 per cent of the world catch and over 40 per cent of the total supply of food fish.

these resources.

By guaranteeing traditional fishing communities access to even modest technical and financial resources, developing countries would be able to substantially increase their fish harvest and at the same time promote rural development.

Promoting international collaboration

Another major focus of the World Fisheries Conference will be the promotion of international collaboration in fisheries development, between developed and developing nations, and between developing nations themselves.

The implementation of the zones has made the fishery resources of the seas more accessible to some states and less so to others. Without an organised plan to cope with this new situation, serious risks become evident.

— Developing nations could remain without the technology to exploit their new resources; — Shared fish stocks, those

could promote efficient development of shared resources, will be considered. Cooperation between two developing countries could allow them to achieve technical and marketing advances that neither would have been able to afford individually.

Increasing world's food supply

The over-riding aim of the World Fisheries Conference will be to develop strategies to increase the contribution of fisheries to world food supplies, and to social and economic goals.

When exploitation of the world's marine fishery resources was unrestricted, efficient management was impossible. Although many international commissions were formed, none were able to bring order to world fishing. As a result, many marine fish resources were over-exploited to the point where they were almost destroyed.

There are several fish species which are now seriously over-exploited. The list includes North Atlantic herring and mackerel.

and Southeast Atlantic hake off the coast of West Africa.

The World Fisheries Conference will attempt to raise international awareness of the importance of managing and maintaining fishery resources. Through international cooperation, these resources can be developed in accord with a long-term goal of increasing world food supplies. Increased direct human consumption of catches which were previously converted into animal feed, the reduction of waste in current fishing and distribution techniques, and development of under-utilised species, must all be coordinated if the increasing world demand for fish is to be met.

Timing

The World Fisheries Conference will be held at a particularly opportune moment in the history of world fisheries development. Enough practical experience with the new regime of the sea has now been gained to provide a firm base for realistic discussions. In addition, both developed and developing nations are becoming aware that common policies are essential for full economic development of fisheries resources. Finally, the need to make the most of fish resources as a contribution to world food security has never been more evident.

FAO has set two specific goals for the World Fisheries Conference: The first is to establish and agree upon an integrated fisheries management and development strategy at global, regional and national levels; the second is to establish action programmes to support this strategy.

The eventual success of the conference will depend on the commitment of the participants not only to exchange information, but also to move towards practical results. Specific programmes for technical assistance, promoting investment, increasing training facilities, developing and improving international trade will all have to be put into motion if the strategy is to be implemented.

The World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development will have an impressive task before it when it convenes at FAO's Rome headquarters in June 1984. But the task is one whose accomplishment is absolutely necessary for the full and sustained development of world fishery resources, and indeed for the achievement of greater world food security in the decades to come. — FAO news feature.

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SPORTS

Opening race in America's Cup series postponed

NEWPORT (R) — Members of the Australia II syndicate felt the conditions, calm seas with winds of between five and eight knots, were perfect on Tuesday for the start of their challenge to the U.S. yacht Liberty for the America's Cup.

Following an aborted first start, the Australian 12-metre yacht outmanoeuvred Liberty in the sequence leading up to the actual race and Australia II was on the verge of crossing the starting line with a substantial lead.

But only a minute and half before the start, two shots fired from the race committee boat signalled that the race had been postponed until Wednesday.

In the opinion of the race committee, composed of members of the New York Yacht Club, shifting winds near the starting line precluded a fair start.

Alan Bond, head of the Australia II syndicate, refused to criticise the race committee's decision openly but he implied there was something sinister in the action.

"The breeze was very fair, we thought. But it's the committee's judgment. But I would like to know whether it was ever done before," said Bond, who is still ranked over the club's charge earlier than the Challenger was not a legitimate 12-metre yacht because of its radical winged keel.

So far as is known, the opening race of an America's Cup series has never previously been postponed because of wind conditions.

Given its performance in the second 10-minute starting sequence and conditions in which it excels, Australia II would have been favoured to win the first

race of the best-of-seven series on Rhode Island Sound.

Wednesday's race conditions are likely to favour Liberty, which is seeking to defend the Cup successfully for the United States for the 25th consecutive time since the schooner America won the Cup in 1851 in the first series.

Winds of between 20 and 30 knots with choppy seas were forecast over the triangular 24.3-mile course. The prevailing consensus is that Liberty fares better in relatively strong winds and choppy water, which are believed to negate the effectiveness of Australia II's revolutionary delta-like keel.

But John Bertrand, skipper of Australia II, denied this. "We can sail the whole wind spectrum," he said, adding that sails, experience and training would be the more decisive factors in the world's premier yachting competition.

Tom Whidden, the tactician for

Liberty, also played down the significance of different wind conditions.

"I think we will beat team regardless of the wind speed," he said. "I think what they gain with the keel will hurt them in other areas. And if we're close, we'll beat them."

Even so, winds were expected to moderate later this week to enhance Australia II's chances of ending the longest winning streak in sports history.

While members of the Australia II syndicate were displeased at Tuesday's postponement, Liberty's skipper Dennis Conner said he felt the race committee made a "prudent" decision.

"It was awfully light out there," Conner said of the slight, shifting breeze.

Though the race never got off to an official start, Conner said he was impressed by what he saw of Australia II first hand.

Mancini favourite for successful title defence

NEW YORK (R) — World Boxing Association (WBA) lightweight champion Ray "Boom Boom" Mancini of the United States is heavily favoured to make his third successful title defence when he meets Peru's Orlando Romero at Madison Square Garden here on Thursday night.

Mancini, 22, captured the 135-pound title with a devastating first-round knockout of compatriot Arturo Frias on May 8 last year and he has scored knockouts in both of his title defences.

He stopped both former WBA

lightweight champion Ernesto Espinoza of Venezuela and South Korea's Duk Koo Kim, Kim later died of brain damage he suffered when he was knocked out by Mancini in that Las Vegas title fight.

In his most recent outing last Feb. 6, Mancini won a points decision over Britain's George Fenech in a 10-round non-title fight in Italy, raising his career record to 26-1 with 20 knockouts.

The lone blemish on his record is a 14th round knockout by former lightweight champion Alexis Arguello in Atlantic City on October 3, 1981.

Romero is ranked number one by the WBA and number 10 by Ring magazine but he is not ranked in the top ten by the World Boxing Council (WBC).

Mancini will receive \$600,000 plus a percentage of ancillary rights, while Romero, who has never fought outside of his hometown of Ciudad Trujillo or Lima, Peru's capital city, will collect \$80,000 for his shot at the title.

The 23-year-old Southpaw, the current Latin American lightweight champion, is undefeated in 31 fights with a 30-0-1 record including 12 knockouts.

He won the Latin American Championship in September 1980 with a 12-round points decision over Leonidas Asprilla in Ciudad Trujillo.

Mancini was originally scheduled to defend his title last May 27 in Bophuthatwana, South Africa, against fellow-American Kenny "Bang Bang" Bogner. But he broke his right collarbone in a sparring session while preparing for that bout.

Cram, Ovett must fight for Olympics

LONDON (R) — Top middle-distance runners Steve Cram and Steve Ovett may face head-to-head trials to gain places in the British squad for next year's Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

World 1,500 metres champion Cram and world record holder Ovett demanded automatic selection following their stirring battle over a mile here last week which Cram won.

Both criticised the British Amateur Athletic Board's selection policy, which does not guarantee them places in the Olympic team.

Board Secretary Nigel Cooper said: "There is no suggestion they will be picked now. I want to see us take as big a team as possible to the games, with three athletes in almost every event."

"But I am not in favour of an

elite squad. I believe in a head-to-head system, with certainly the first two going to Los Angeles."

Following the mile, Ovett said: "We should be picked now for the games... we had our best Olympics for years in Moscow when many of us were pre-selected."

Ovett, who recently regained his record in Rieti, Italy, after losing it briefly to Sydney Maree, a U.S.-based South African, fiercely attacked the selection system.

"Too often in the past we leave our medal winning performances on the tracks of Europe while we are fighting for our places."

"I really have no faith in the selectors — they have little understanding of what I am doing or for that matter many of our other

athletes. Los Angeles is going to be difficult enough for us. We could really do without other pressures."

But Board Chairman Bill Evans will also press for the head-to-head system when the board decides on official policy later this year.

The board will discuss the subject with the International Athletics Club, which represents the athletes, and plans to meet more than 100 athletes for talks in November.

Cram on Tuesday won the 1983 male Athlete of the Year poll held by the British Athletics Writers' Association.

The women's award went to Fatima Whitbread, Javelin silver medalist at the World Championships in Helsinki.

Essex wins County Cricket Championship

LONDON (R) — Essex clinched the English County Cricket Championship when the outside hopes that Middlesex had of retaining the title were finally extinguished in a rain-swept finale to the season on Tuesday.

Middlesex had to win their last game, against Nottinghamshire at Trent Bridge, to have a chance of overhauling leaders Essex, but rain which wiped out most of the first day's play returned to prevent a definite result on the third and last.

Rain also frustrated the attempt by Essex to beat Yorkshire at Chelmsford and put the title beyond the reach of Middlesex, but the leaders' fears the crown might elude them at the last moment were allayed when the Trent Bridge game was abandoned as a draw in mid-afternoon.

Essex, whose only previous

championship triumph was in 1979, finished with 324 points while second-placed Middlesex had 308. Hampshire were third with 289.

The draw at Chelmsford left Yorkshire bottom of the championship for the first time in their 120-year history.

Middlesex were 23 points ahead of Essex with a game in hand a month ago, and captain Mike Gatting acknowledged their loss of form in this phase was a turning point.

"We really haven't played as well as we should have done recently, but five of our last eight games have been rain affected," he said.

Middlesex were also hit by recent injuries to West Indian-born batsmen Roland Butcher and Wilf Slack, and the absence through test calls of Gatting and

Jamaican-born fast bowler Norman Cowans.

Skipper Keith Fletcher, whose Essex team were hardly affected by international calls, said: "We have five very good seamers and a lot of strength in depth, plus a blend of splendid experience, and we will only get better."

Essex shared the spotlight with Lancashire opener Steve O'Shaughnessy, who equalled the world record for the fastest century in first class cricket — 35 minutes by Surrey's Percy Fender against Northamptonshire in 1935.

O'Shaughnessy, who struck five sixes and 17 fours, took advantage of long hops and full tosses from Leicestershire stand-in bowlers David Gower and James Whitaker as the teams contrived to achieve a definite result in a rain-hit match.

Rain ruins 1st day of India, Pakistan test

BANGALORE, India (R) — Rain and bad light limited the opening day's play in the first cricket test between India and Pakistan on Wednesday to just under two hours.

Against some testing bowling, India, who won the toss and chose to bat, laboured to 57 for two from 29 overs.

The most demanding of Pakistan's bowlers were Azim Hafeez, a left-arm seamer making his first test appearance, and Mudassar Nazar, who in five overs captured the wickets of Anshuman Gaekwad and Mohinder Amarnath.

Sharing the new ball with Tahir Naqqash, Hafeez gave opener Sumit Gavaskar playing in his 91st test — a barrowing time.

But Gavaskar, who faced 90 balls during three short sessions of play, remained unbeaten with 33 at the close.

For all the gloomy predictions

and the absence of sunshine, play started on time and continued uninterrupted for 70 minutes during which time India scored 36 without losing a wicket.

When the game resumed after half an hour only 12 minutes play was possible before another shower drove the players to the pavilion. During this period Gaekwad played over an inswinger of full length from Mudassar and was bowled.

Frequent drizzle delayed the re-start until only 35 minutes remained and the umpires may well have abandoned play for the day had it not been for an angry demonstration by a section of the crowd which, by Indian standards, was very small.

There was a period of bright sunshine after tea and the crowd, frustrated by the inactivity. Broke up chairs and hurled cushions on to the playing area.

Mennea sets new games record

CASABLANCA (R) — Pietro Mennea of Italy broke his own Mediterranean Games 200 metres record in a heat here Tuesday by clocking 20.28 seconds.

The previous games record was 20.52 seconds which he set at the 1979 event in Split, Yugoslavia. He also bettered his 20.51-second performance at this year's World Athletics Championships in Helsinki where he came third.

In athletics finals Tuesday, two gold medals went to Italy. Paolo Orlando won his with a 69.64-metre hammer throw and Agnese Possamai took the women's 3,000 metres in nine minutes 15.64 seconds.

The Italian medals haul totalled 98, including 39 gold, after nine days of competition.

France, who retained second place on the list with 73 medals, including 23 gold, took first and second places in the men's 400 metres thanks to Aldo Canti and Hector Liatser.

Mayer survives scare in Grand Prix tennis

DALLAS (R) — Second-seeded Gene Mayer survived a scare from Chip Hooper before beating him 6-7, 7-6, 6-0 in the first round of a \$200,000 Grand Prix tennis tournament.

Mayer, ranked 11th in the world, started slowly and lost the first set in a tie-breaker by 8-6 to Hooper, ranked 61st.

But he made amends by taking the second set tie-breaker by the same score and finally got into his stride to overwhelm his fellow-American 6-0 in the third set.

Sixth-seeded Brian Teacher of the United States was also taken to three sets, beating compatriot Eric Fromm 4-6, 6-1, 6-3.

Chris Lewis, the New Zealand who lost to John McEnroe in this year's Wimbledon final, faced a tough opponent in Aus-

tralian John Alexander but justified his number seven seeding with a 6-4, 7-5 victory.

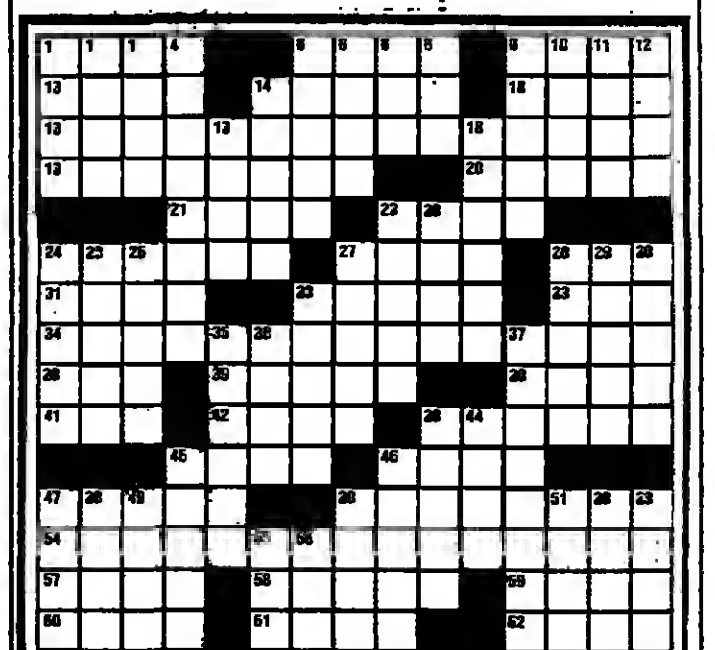
The other seed in action, number four Andres Gomez of Ecuador, had to battle all the way to eliminate Mike Bauer of the United States by 6-4, 7-6.

In matches between American players, Scott Davis beat former Wimbledon and U.S. Open Champion Stan Smith 7-6, 3-6, 7-5. Roscoe Tanner defeated Jay Lapidus 6-3, 6-7, 6-1 and Tom Gnilkison eliminated Egan Adams 6-3, 4-6, 7-5.

The first round will be completed with matches featuring top-seeded Jimmy Connors, who on Sunday won his fifth U.S. Open title, third-ranked Steve Denton and number eight seed John Fitzgerald of Australia.

THE Daily Crossword By Marthe J. De Wit

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| ACROSS | 34 Fitted | 47 In any way | 16 Regular |
| 1 Furnish | 27 Smooth | 50 Limits | 22 Cosack |
| 5 Clutch | 28 British | 54 Maria Von | 23 Templeton |
| 9 "Would I | govt. heads | Loech | 24 Count the |
| were — | 31 Gudrun's | 57 Inter — | musician |
| again?" | victim | 58 Stadium | 25 One of the |
| 13 Suit to — | 32 "The Minis- | 59 Near suffix | 60 County |
| 14 Chip off | ter came —" | 60 County | capital |
| the old | 33 Squealer | 61 May Whitty, | 26 Warther |
| block | 34 Ms. Beatty | for one | to poets |
| 15 Yemen's | 35 "— a | 62 Geet | 27 Halley's |
| capital | Camera" | | for one |
| 16 Ruby | 36 Loafers | | 28 Before |
| Stevens | 37 "— but the | DOWN | 29 Stuff from |
| 19 Marbles | brave" | 1 Research | heaven |
| of a kind | 38 Comp. pt. | places | 30 Kind of |
| 20 Green spots | 42 Dill seed | 2 Greenland | wool |
| in deserts | 43 Stalker | settlement | 32 US president |
| 21 Alaskan | 46 Railroad | 3 Peter at the | 35 Accountable |
| port | track, e.g. | the piano | 36 Millay of |
| 22 Mountain | 48 Chemical | 4 Jaunty | poetry |
| lake | compound | 5 Furious | 37 Having |
| | | gaze | horns |
| | | 6 Antarctic | 43 Enriches |
| | | sea | the pot |
| | | 7 Formicary | 44 Ik |
| | | denizen | — ease |
| | | 6 Arthur the | 46 Banish |
| | | actress | 47 Latin |
| | | 9 Egyptian | lesson word |
| | | dam | 48 Saga |
| | | 10 Biscay and | 49 Melody |
| | | Biscayne | 50 Kind of |
| | | 11 — in a | cheese |
| | | lifetime | 51 UMW word |
| | | 12 Talks on | 52 Lol |
| | | and on | 53 Lean-to |
| | | 14 — de | 55 Doze |
| | | menthe | 56 Mme. Paron |
| | | 17 Jot | |



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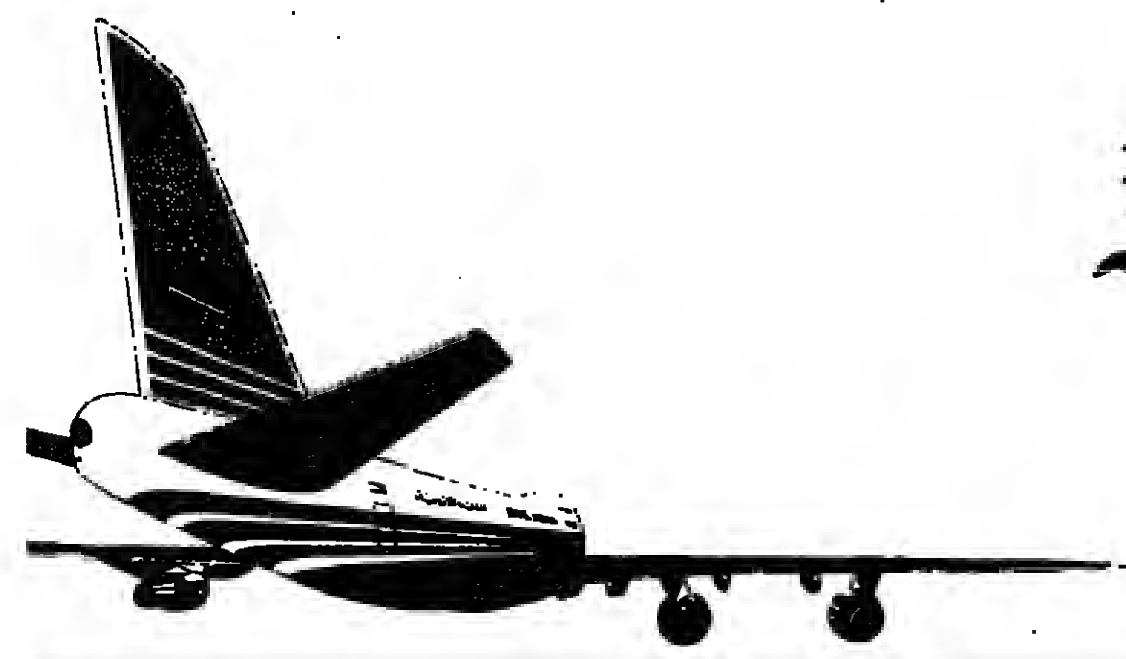
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BIS pays to Belgrade \$200m bridging loan

BASLE (R) — The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) has paid out the last \$200 million of a \$500 million bridging loan granted to Yugoslavia in March, a BIS spokesman said Wednesday.

The bridging credit is the final part of a package of loans and debt restructuring worth \$4.5 billion being put together by Western governments and banks to help Yugoslavia, which has been struggling to service its foreign debt totalling about \$20 billion.

The payment had been held up over the BIS demand that Yugoslavia guarantee the loan with its gold reserves.

Yugoslavia had to seek waivers from dozens of other creditor banks whose loans were not gold-backed, and to which it had given "negative pledges" not to offer better collateral to another lender.

A Kuwaiti bank which had been refusing to grant the waiver had now done so, banking sources said.

The other \$300 million of the BIS loan were backed by central bank guarantees and were paid out several months ago.

Oman studies building second oil refinery

BAHRAIN (R) — Studies are in progress to build a second oil refinery in Oman with a daily intake of about 200,000 barrels, the Central Bank of Oman said in its monthly publication, Al Markazi.

Construction of the refinery was recommended by the Gulf Cooperation Council, which groups Oman, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Kuwait, it said.

Preliminary surveys were favourable and further investigations are under way before detailed feasibility studies start.

Oman's existing refinery at Mina Al Fahal has been operating since last November with a daily capacity of about 50,000 barrels, the bank said.

While most of its output was used for domestic purposes, production from the new refinery would be largely for export, it added.

The bank did not indicate where the refinery would be sited. But industry analysts said it would probably be located where its products could be shipped to markets without using the Strait of Hormuz at the head of the Gulf.

British Aerospace reports higher sales, profits

LONDON (R) — Britain's biggest plane makers, British Aerospace reported higher half-year profits and sales Tuesday and said last year's Falklands war created world-wide interest in its Harrier jump jet.

British Aerospace, a merger of four aerospace companies in which the British government has a 50 per cent stake, said trading profits for the six months ending June 30 were up 10 per cent on the same period last year to £58.5 million (\$87.3 million).

Sales grew by 12 per cent to total £1.04 billion (\$1.55 billion) on the level seen six months earlier, while the order book in June stood seven per cent higher at £4.5 billion (\$6.7 billion).

The figures showed significantly higher sales in space equipment as well as in civil aircraft, such as the BA 146 short-haul jet and business and commuter planes.

Chairman Sir Austin Peace said competition was severe but two-thirds of all British Aerospace products had been exported.

S. Korea boosts exports to M.E.

SEOUL (OPECNA) — South Korea's exports to the Middle East and North America have increased substantially this year, the Korean Traders Association (KTA) reported Wednesday.

The value of exports to the Middle East up to end of July increased by 26.5 per cent to \$2.06 billion, mainly as a result of improved textile sales.

Exports to the U.S. and Canada reached \$4.86 billion a 33.6 per cent increase over the same period last year.

Exports to other areas declined — by 10.3 per cent to Asia, 5.1 per cent to Europe, 20.1 per cent to Central and South America, 15.1 per cent to Oceania and 25.4 per cent to Africa.

Western creditors meet to discuss Brazil, Poland

PARIS (R) — Western creditor nations Wednesday began a three-day meeting here which is expected to pave the way for rescheduling the official debts of Poland and Brazil, diplomatic sources said.

The group agreed in principle in July to resume debt talks with the Poles after Poland ended 18 months of martial law and will discuss details at the talks.

Negotiations with the Poles were suspended in protest at the introduction of martial law.

Poland was due to repay Western governments \$2.2 billion last year and \$2.9 billion this year, but since negotiations were broken off Warsaw has made no repayments of its debts or interest on the debts.

Diplomatic sources have commented that this has benefited Poland and a senior Polish government minister, who declined to be named, said the total cost to the country of economic sanctions imposed in retaliation for the imposition of martial law has been estimated at between \$8 and \$12 billion.

Moves towards rescheduling the Brazilian debt will be eased by the country's reported agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on a new IMF loan package.

Doubts on how soon rescheduling talks could start had been raised by the country's failure to meet IMF targets and the consequent suspension of payments to Brazil of a \$4.9 billion IMF loan.

But Brazil plans to deliver a letter of intent on a new economic programme to the IMF Tuesday, which the sources said would provide a much firmer starting point for this week's talks than if the country's plans were still unclear.

Poland's total debt stands at around \$26 billion against Brazil's estimated \$90 billion, but of this \$17 billion is owed to Western governments, compared with Brazilian debts of around \$14 billion to governments and official agencies.

This week's discussions, which will also cover the debt problems of Morocco, Senegal and Malawi, are not expected to decide on any rescheduling agreement and representatives of the debtor countries will not attend.

In Sao Paulo foreign bankers have greeted with relief a reported agreement between Brazil and the IMF on a new economic programme.

World debt seen growing but manageable

WASHINGTON (R) — Countries with the largest foreign debts will increase their borrowing to \$675 billion in the next three years, but the increase should be manageable, according to an economic study published Tuesday.

Sustained global recovery and moderate interest rates will keep the world debt problem manageable, according to Mr. William Cline of the Institute for International Economics.

The institute, which published

Mr. Cline's study, is a private research facility headed by U.S. C. Fred Bergsten, a former U.S. assistant treasury secretary under former president Mr. Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Cline urged that major banks and world agencies continue to lend to Third World countries and predicted they would regain economic stability.

"The debt problem is one of illiquidity, not insolvency," Mr. Cline said.

a high social cost in rising unemployment and there must be doubts about the government's ability to carry the programme through, several bankers said.

They said the government has so far not spelt out how it intends to reduce the public sector deficit to zero in 1984, from a target of 2.9 per cent this year, and this makes it difficult to assess that effectiveness of its programme.

The targets include a reduction in the inflation rate from around 15 per cent a year now to 55 per cent by the end of 1984.

The bankers said this was theoretically possible and they did not doubt the government would do everything in its power to meet the target, but the problem was the time-scale.

The jobless rate is officially estimated at seven to eight per cent of the work force of around 47 million. But unions and opposition politicians say unemployment and underemployment total about 22 per cent.

The bankers said that according to their calculations around nine to 10 million people will be out of a job next year.

A march by unemployed people sparked two days of disturbances in Sao Paulo last April and a man was killed.

Boycott of USSR said causing little damage

MOSCOW (R) — An air boycott of the Soviet Union by many Western countries has had no serious effect because of continuing flights by Air France and the non-participation of Eastern Europe, tour operators said Wednesday.

There has been no reference to the boycott in the official Soviet media and most ordinary Soviet citizens, very few of whom ever get the chance to travel abroad, were unaware of it.

Consular officers at several Western embassies said they had had a lot of inquiries from tourists but in almost every case tour companies were making alternative arrangements.

A spokesman for Thomson Tours, the biggest British operator of package tours to the Soviet Union, said they were bringing in no more tourists until at least the end of September but hoped to resume as soon as possible after that.

In the meantime tourists were being flown to Eastern European capitals by the Soviet airline Aeroflot and travelling on from there on Western airlines.

Most tourists who visit the Soviet Union do so on group trips. The majority of Westerners travelling individually are West

Germans who come by private car.

Businessmen travelling on full-fare tickets by scheduled airline services are being transferred to Air France, which is flying into Moscow using non-union pilots, or to Austrian airlines which have not joined the boycott.

Tour organisers said airlines not operating the boycott were honouring valid tickets, irrespective of their fare basis, but queues were building up on some dates.

Mr. Barry Martin, a major tour organiser for foreign businessmen in Moscow, said the boycott had come at a bad time, coinciding with the end of the Moscow book fair and exhibitions in Moscow, Baku and the coal-mining city of Donetsk.

"I think the airlines are foolish.

We are having to use Aeroflot and are putting money into their pocket," he said.

One group hit by the boycott is the substantial foreign community in the Soviet capital.

Children of diplomats, resident businessmen and foreign correspondents who normally go to school in their home countries have in many cases had to cut short holidays with their parents to avoid being stranded.

In a few cases pregnant mothers have left earlier than planned to have their babies in their home countries.

Embassies, which normally use their national airline to fly out diplomatic bags, are being forced to consider alternatives. Most declined to discuss their alternative arrangements for security reasons.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1983

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You can talk out and discuss all sorts of daily and routine matters so they are done on a more efficient and operative scale of expression. This particularly applies to how you can better yourself.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Contact that expert you know who can give you the advice you need in order to have more success in life.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Fine time to get into new ventures that have been appealing for some time and make real progress through them.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Have a long talk with the one you love and bring about greater understanding between you, but be kind and affectionate.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Being with associates and working more harmoniously with them is wise today, which will be beneficial.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You can add to your abundance now through more efficiency at your work and have a talk with a monetary expert.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be of help to your friends by being direct with them and stating what you can do for them. Then enjoy fun together.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Paying more attention to home and family can bring greater harmony into that important realm of your life.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be ingenious in solving travel and communication matters and pay attention to details. Then visit with close friends.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You have finances on your mind, which is fine, so handle them most cleverly and wisely. Study property for possible repairs.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Important you think of your own wishes today and get busy bringing them to you by right actions.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Sit in the quiet of your study and think out a new plan of action so that you can grow and expand. Loved ones are attentive.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Cultivate those persons you want to have in your life in the future and be charming with them. Socialize with them.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will easily get points across to others and then come to a line agreement. One who upon maturity will keep promises made and especially in whatever has to do with career matters. Early teach good ethics.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1983

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A very good day to get into all the various separate items and conditions that pertain to your vocational activities and to think just what you can do to impress those who are in power.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get your career work improved so that you can become more successful in the days ahead. Higher-ups are helpful.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Getting your interests improved can bring you greater success and build character as well. Plan trips for later.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get into that work that needs attention before the weekend begins. Clear the slate for bigger things ahead.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Planning amusements for the days ahead is wise early, then get right down to business.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You have tasks to perform at home and should not procrastinate any longer in doing them. Don't entertain at home tonight.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get into the detailed part of your work and accomplish a good deal, and then do that shopping that is necessary.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study your financial status and plan what should be done to have more prosperity. Make sure that your plumbing is in good order.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Being with congenials is best today when you are in need of quiet communication with others. Improve appearance.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get at those small personal tasks that have been awaiting your attention for some time and get them behind you quickly.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Concentrate on good friends and what they would like you to do for them and bring them closer to you.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Make sure you keep promises to outsiders or you could get into real trouble. A higher-up has a plan you should follow.

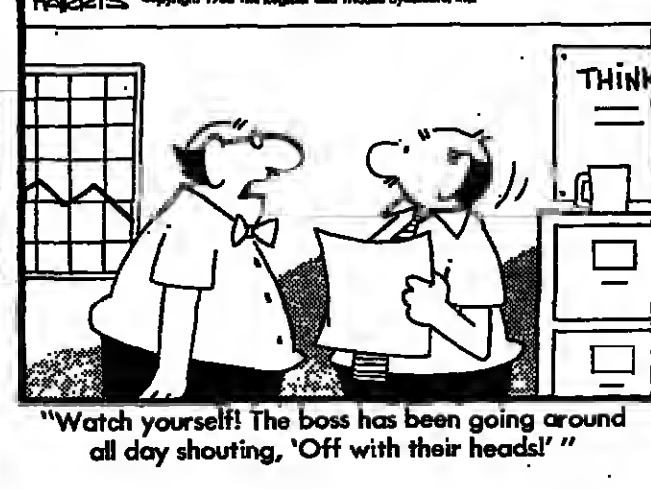
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You cannot get that backing if you do not agree to the wishes of a business person you rely on. Get problems solved.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be very successful in life because bigwigs take an interest in your unusual progeny, who has a brilliant mind and a fine manner, so give a fine education and prepare him, or her for some big position in life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

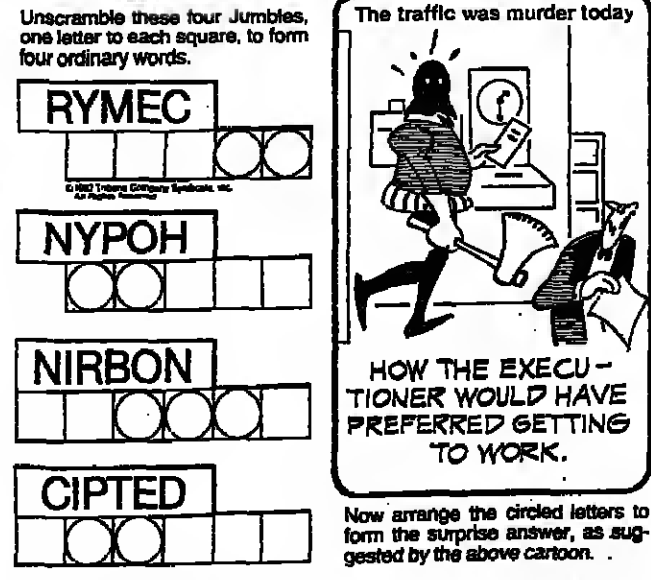
THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: RIVET VIPER INVITE LAUNCH

Answer: The warden guaranteed the entertainers that the audience would be this — A "CAPTIVE" ONE

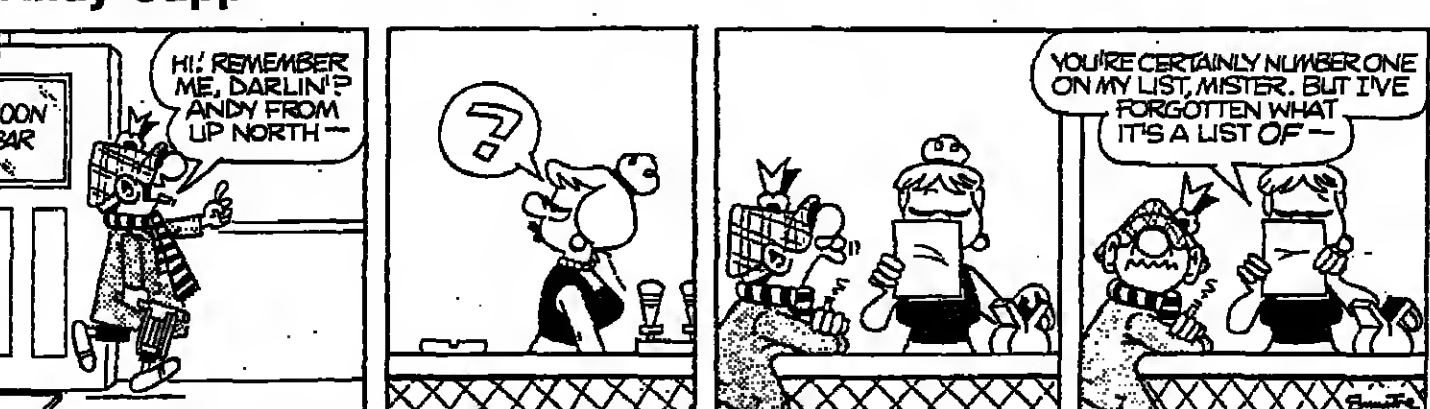
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



WORLD

McNamara says U.S., USSR almost went to war in 1967

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States and the Soviet Union nearly went to war during the Middle East conflict in June 1967, according to then Defence Secretary Robert McNamara.

He also said a nuclear bomb almost exploded in the United States in 1961 when a U.S. bomber crashed.

Mr. McNamara, defence secretary under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, revealed the episodes at a press conference to release a new article in foreign affairs magazine in which he stated that "nuclear weapons serve no military purpose whatsoever."

"We damned near had war in June 1967," Mr. McNamara said, recounting how he arrived at the Pentagon early one morning to be told that Moscow had used the so-called "hot line" to Washington for the first time.

Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin wanted to talk to President Johnson immediately. Mr. McNamara recalled, adding that Moscow was extremely upset that "we had turned around a carrier in the Mediterranean" near the Middle East war zone.

Mr. McNamara said that President Johnson was awakened at the White House to call Mr. Kosygin back. "The Kosygin message was very tough — if you want war,

you'll have war," the former defence secretary said.

He did not explain how the crisis was resolved or provide details of U.S. fleet movements near the war zone, but said details of the incident remained classified.

Mr. McNamara said there had also been false press reports at the time that U.S. jets had bombed Jordan as part of an effort to help Israel in the war.

He recounted a second episode, during the Kennedy administration, in which a U.S. bomber carrying nuclear weapons crashed and one of the bombs nearly detonated.

"The bomb's arming mechanism had six or seven manoeuvres to go through to detonate, but the bomber crashed and the arming mechanism went through six of the seven (manoeuvres)," he said.

Mr. McNamara gave no further details, but two former Pentagon officials said the episode took place on Jan. 24, 1961, over Goldsboro, North Carolina. They said a crashing B-52 bomber jet-tisoned two 24-megaton bombs.

One bomb broke apart on impact, contaminating the area with plutonium.

A parachute deployed on the second bomb and only a single safety switch prevented an explosion 1,800 times more powerful than the one in Hiroshima in 1945, the former officials said.

Mr. McNamara said the two episode illustrated the need for the best possible communications between Washington and Moscow to prevent war.

Referring to the shooting down last week of a Korean Air Lines commercial jet with 269 people aboard, he said:

"We'd both be so much better off if before shooting down the damned thing the Soviets had got in touch with us."

Mr. McNamara said the United States must never retaliate against a nuclear strike launched from the Soviet Union until American officials had determined who launched the missile and what Moscow's intentions were.

He appeared to imply that an accidental nuclear explosion in North Carolina might have been misconstrued as a Soviet strike.

"If the White House were destroyed, that does not necessarily mean they are trying to destroy the West," he said. "Even if the

White House were destroyed you can communicate."

Mr. McNamara said it would be vital to determine whether a nuclear strike had been authorised by the Kremlin or was the act of renegade officers.

His article in foreign affairs stated that the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's reliance on tactical nuclear weapons in the event of a Soviet invasion was unrealistic because NATO would have as much to lose as the Kremlin if nuclear weapons were unleashed.

He said that despite NATO's avowed policy of threatening to use nuclear weapons first, American leaders would not have done so during his tenure.

"In long conversations with Kennedy and Johnson, I recommended, without qualification, that they never initiate, under any circumstances, the use of nuclear weapons. I believe they accepted my recommendation."

Mr. McNamara reiterated his widely publicised recommendation that NATO adopt a policy of never using nuclear weapons first and urged that all NATO tactical nuclear weapons

be pulled back, creating a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe.

Chile says journalist was injured by stone

SANTIAGO (R) — Santiago's chief administrator, Brig. Gen. Roberto Guillard, said a French journalist injured during a police charge against demonstrators at a funeral here last Saturday was hit by a stone.

The journalist, Marie-Christine Raitberger, who suffered head injuries and a broken finger, was discharged from hospital Tuesday.

She, and other foreign correspondents who witnessed the incident, said she was beaten by policemen armed with batons.

A statement from Gen. Guillard's office said she "suffered bruising on the forehead" produced, according to the medical report, by a stone, and a broken finger.

The statement came after journalists handed the general a photograph of the incident and a petition signed by 93 foreign correspondents for an investigation.

Gen. Guillard "pledged a wide investigation whose results will be made known in due time," the statement said.

Pope confident Austrian trip helped Catholics

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy (R) — Pope John Paul went back to work in the Vatican Wednesday confident that his four-day visit to Austria had strengthened the often beleaguered Roman Catholics of Eastern Europe.

The Pope expressed cautious optimism about the impact of the trip when talking to journalists aboard the papal flight from Vienna to Rome Monday night, and showed that the taxing schedule had dented neither his health nor his humour.

Asked whether Catholics in Czechoslovakia, his native Poland and other East bloc countries would feel stronger as a result of his visit to Austria, he replied: "I am certain they will."

But he was less sure when asked if the pastoral visit had reinforced the faith of Catholics in neutral and affluent Austria, some of whom have lately shown signs of deserting the Catholic church.

The Pope showed mild indignation when questioned about a possible modification of his support for Solidarity, the independent and now outlawed Polish trade union.

Looking fit and in good humour, despite three days of lengthy engagements, the Pope flew by helicopter to his summer residence at Castel Gandolfo soon after the Austrian Airlines DC9

touched down at Rome's Ciampino Airport.

"I go back to Rome enriched by my experience in your country," the Pope told Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in a farewell speech.

The Austrian head of state in turn said nobody had constructed so many bridges between the different sectors of society as the Pope had in four days.

Earlier in the day, the Jesuit Order telephoned the Pope to tell him they had elected urbanman Peter-Hans Kolvenbach as their new father general to replace a man temporarily placed in charge by the pontiff himself.

Asked on the flight back to Italy whether the new man was the sort he had wanted to head the influential and often controversial Jesuit Order, Pope John Paul smiled and said: "I have never earmarked a candidate."

In the last major address of his Austrian tour during mass in the pilgrimage town of Mariazell, the Pope called for prayers for the victims of the South Korean being 747 shot down by a Soviet fighter.

He declined to say whether he was outraged by the incident but remarked that his reaction had been the same as that of the rest of the world.

He said he had felt "loss, loss."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Soviet riverboat captain jailed

MOSCOW (R) — The captain of a Volga riverboat on which over 100 people died when it rammed a bridge has been jailed for 10 years for negligence, the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya (Soviet Russia) reported Wednesday. Vladimir Kleimenov, captain of the riverboat Alexander Suvorov, which ploughed into a railway bridge on a narrow stretch of the Volga near the city of Ulyanovsk last June 5, was found guilty of insufficient supervision of his crew. The newspaper said those directly responsible for the disaster perished but suggested the fault lay with the bridge duty crew.

Pardon for Spanish officers urged

MADRID (R) — A high-ranking Spanish general has urged the socialist government to pardon 29 army officers jailed for an abortive coup in 1981. Lt. Gen. Fernando Soteras told the weekly magazine Interview that the jailed plotters were gentlemen who acted with patriotic motives. He is the most senior officer to join a campaign started in June by the extreme rightist newspaper El Alcazar. Seven officers have been disciplined for writing letters supporting clemency for the plotters.

Portuguese leader off to U.S.

LISBON (R) — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes left here Wednesday for the first official visit to the United States by a Portuguese head of state. During his six-day stay in Washington and New York the 48-year-old soldier president will meet President Reagan and top U.S. officials. United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Portuguese Community leaders, President Eanes was accompanied by Foreign Minister Jaime Gama, the head of the Azores regional government Mota Amaral, and top military and foreign office officials.

Mistrial declared in U.S. torture case

HOUSTON (R) — A judge has declared a mistrial in the case of one of four former police officers accused of carrying out water tortures on suspects to extract confessions. Judge James Deanda ruled that former sheriff's deputy Floyd Baker gave testimony prejudicial to other defendants when he took the stand Monday in his own defence. Mr. Baker had told the court he was shocked at the torture but had to take part because he was ordered to do so by a superior. Mr. Baker, who will now stand trial separately, was charged along with Carl Lee, another deputy sheriff, John Glover, and former San Jacinto county sheriff James "Humpy" Parker with violating the civil rights of prisoners. Witnesses have told the court they were strapped to a chair, towels draped over their faces and water poured onto them until they nearly suffocated.

8 Brazilian convicts die in jail

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Eight convicts were stabbed and clubbed to death Tuesday in a feud between rival gangs at Rio de Janeiro's main jail. A prisons department official told reporters the bodies were discovered at breakfast time and four other prisoners had confessed to the murders. The killings took place at the prison on Ilha Grande, a jungle-covered island about 130 kilometres along the coast from Rio.

U.S. opts to stay away from Delhi energy confab

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has abruptly cancelled its participation in a forthcoming energy conference in New Delhi, saying that India had refused to grant visas to Israeli delegates.

Just five days before the meeting, Energy Secretary Donald Hodel announced that neither he nor his official would attend.

"When I was notified of India's refusal to permit Israeli delegates to participate ... I concluded that no Department of Energy personnel would attend," Mr. Hodel said in a statement.

He gave no reason for India's action.

The conference is held every three years to debate international energy issues. This year's gathering, from Sept. 18-20, would have been the first attended by a U.S. energy secretary.

Last September, U.S. officials walked out of the Vienna conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency because Israel's delegates were refused credentials.

Mr. Hodel had planned to deliver the opening address to the conference following welcoming remarks by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Glenn beats Mondale in N. Jersey straw poll

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (R) — Ohio Sen. John Glenn beat former Vice-President Walter Mondale in a non-binding presidential preference poll of New Jersey Democrats.

Mr. Glenn, a former U.S. astronaut, received 432 of 1,125 votes cast at a meeting of state Democrats. Mr. Mondale, who had been considered the favourite, received 317 votes.

It was the first victory scored by Mr. Glenn in a series of non-binding votes that have been held in various states this year. The New Jersey Democratic primary election will be held next June. A total of 189 Democrats voted.

Militant U.K. union chief meets 'Mac the knife'

LONDON (R) — A confrontation between a Marxist union leader and a man whom he had slated as a would-be butcher of Britain's coal industry ended in unexpected smiles and handshakes Tuesday.

Arthur Scargill, militant president of the 200,000-strong National Union of Miners, and Ian MacGregor, the new chairman of the state-owned National Coal Board, had their first formal meeting since Mr. MacGregor's appointment.

Mr. Scargill had pledged bitter resistance to coal board plans to close up to 70 uneconomic pits and suggested his union was ready to do battle with the Scottish-born American troubleshooter.

Mr. MacGregor, 70, briefed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to cut coal's huge losses, was dubbed "Mac the knife" in his previous job as steel chief.

Soviet stage director denies plan to defect

LONDON (R) — Soviet theatre director Yuri Lyubimov held a second meeting with a Soviet diplomat in London Tuesday night and denied reports that he was planning to defect to the West. The London Times reported Wednesday.

Mr. Lyubimov was Tuesday granted a one-month extension to his British visa amid press reports that he was under British police protection and was planning to defect to the West.

But Wednesday The Times quoted him as saying: "I am still Russian. I do not want to defect. I want to work in Moscow."

Mr. Lyubimov, 65, who has been directing a play based on Dostoyevsky's "Crime and Punishment" at London's Lyric Theatre, said on television Tuesday night that "his first meeting with the diplomat, Pave, Filatov, nine days ago had been threatened."

"Punishment will follow. We will find you," he had quoted Mr. Filatov as saying.

He added the diplomat had also suggested they step out onto the theatre's balcony to talk. "I said it was too cold. I was not going out there. Anything might have happened."

The meeting had followed an interview he gave to The Times last week in which he sharply criticised the Soviet government.

Soviet pilot says jumbo used avoidance trick

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet pilot who shot down a South Korean airliner with 269 people aboard on Sept. 1 told a Soviet newspaper Tuesday that the jumbo had used an aviation trick to try to avoid him.

The unnamed pilot told the army daily Krasnaya Zvezda that the South Korean pilot "resorted to a trick that is often used by U.S. pilots manning RC-135s (reconnaissance planes)."

He said the South Korean pilot lowered all the jumbo's flaps enabling it to reduce its speed so that the interceptor would have to fly past and turn round before making another approach, giving the airliner time to escape.

"But I did not fall for that trick," the pilot said. He added

that the South Korean pilot realised and retracted his flaps to gain speed again.

Aircraft extend full flaps from the trailing edge of their wings, usually on approach to landing, to enable them to fly at slower than normal speed.

Another Soviet pilot said in the same article that the South Korean pilot "knew his onions very well" because he manoeuvred and changed course once spotted.

Washington has said the airliner flew in a straight line parallel to its designated flight path.

The paper also said a RC-135 attempted to draw the attention of Soviet radar operators away from the jumbo by flying a diversionary course.

Canadians allow Moscow circus to fly back home

OTTAWA (R) — Canada has agreed to make one exception to its 60-day ban on Aeroflot — the Soviet airline will be allowed to fly home the Moscow circus and its performing bears and elephants.

The 55-member circus has been stranded in the Atlantic City of Halifax since last week when its nine-city Canadian tour was cancelled as a result of the South Korean airliner crisis.

Ten of the 269 people on the downed plane were Canadian and last week External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen imposed a temporary ban on Aeroflot flights into Montreal in protest.

Canadian parliament unanimously condemned the Soviet Union in an emergency debate Monday night when Mr. MacEachen told the House of Commons he had agreed to a special Aeroflot flight so that the circus and its animals could go home.

Promoter Gerry Grundman, who spent seven years organising the tour, said he had been told the whole circus would be out of Canada by Tuesday night.

The Soviet Union had asked Ottawa's permission to allow a cargo plane and passenger jet to fly into Halifax to collect the circus troupe.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

RELATIVELY SPEAKING
By Stanley B. Whitten

Edited by Herb Ertgen

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